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THE uncompromising attitude of hostility on the part of Mr. Lecky towards the Home Rule movement, viewed in the light of the opinions expressed by him in his *Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland*, in regard to the Act of Union and the methods by which it was carried, gives to these two volumes an interest quite apart from their historical value.

To many people Mr. Lecky's position doubtless appeared an untenable one; and a rumour announcing the indefinite postponement of the publication of the conclusion of his work naturally seemed to favour the view that he was unwilling by the weight of his authority to strengthen the arguments of those to whom he was politically opposed, and who, in his opinion, were doing their utmost to undermine the Act of Union. Even now there are probably many intelligent persons who, while ready to applaud what they regard as an act of moral courage, fail altogether to understand Mr. Lecky's position. And yet there does not appear to be any valid reason why the most strenuous opponent of Home Rule should not give a fair and impartial account of the Act of Union and its proximate causes; for there is, in my opinion, nothing more unmistakably clear than that the Act of Union and the methods by which it was carried have not in the remotest degree anything to do with either the justification or the condemnation of Home Rule.

Apart, however, from this consideration, the attitude taken up by Mr. Lecky possesses considerable interest as indicative of the point of view from which he regards Irish history. In this respect there are perhaps no two statesmen for whom he has a greater regard, and by whose methods of thought he has himself been more influenced, than Burke and Grattan. His view of history and of the progress of civilisation is essentially Whiggish. Nowhere, indeed, does his abhorrence of extreme measures manifest itself more, and nowhere does it, in my opinion, lead him so entirely to misapprehend the significance of the most important movement of modern times, than in his chapters on the French Revolution. The same dislike of everything savouring of Jacobinism is equally apparent in his narrative of Irish affairs. But if he has no sympathy with the United Irishmen, he has even less with those who, like Lord

Clare, would have desired to stifle all human progress whatever. It is the same spirit, which led him as an historian to condemn the suppression of the Irish Parliament as a measure unwarrantably extreme, which leads him as a politician to resist a movement that, in his opinion, threatens to be equally extreme for its restoration.

The period covered by these two volumes, from 1793 to 1800, embraces the episode of Fitzwilliam's administration, the rise and progress of Defenderism and Orangism, the development of the United Irish movement, the Rebellion of 1798, the French expedition under Humbert, and the Union with England. It is a period of which there is hardly a page, as Mr. Lecky says,

"which is not darkened by the most violently contradictory statements. It is marked by obscure agrarian and social changes, by sudden, and sometimes very perplexing, alterations in popular sentiment, which can only be elucidated and proved by copious illustration. It is also a period of great crimes and of great horrors; and the task of tracing their true causes, and measuring with accuracy and impartiality the different degrees of provocation, aggravation, palliation, and comparative guilt, is an extremely difficult one."

That Mr. Lecky has accomplished his difficult task with impartiality and in a manner worthy of his reputation will, I think, be admitted by everyone who has any independent acquaintance with the original sources of his information. To admit this is not necessarily to imply absolute agreement with all his conclusions, but it is to acknowledge that he has never wilfully suppressed any fact material to the arguments of those who differ from him. In one respect Mr. Lecky has had considerable advantages over his predecessors. Sources of information not available to the ordinary student, including the "secret and confidential" correspondence of the Irish Government ranging over the eventful years of 1795 to 1805, the despatches in the French Foreign Office, and several private collections of papers have been opened to him without reservation. In this way he has been able to throw much additional side-light on the events of his narrative, especially as regards the United Irish conspiracy, but not, I think, in any material degree to modify the facts of which we were already possessed. On the subject of the Fitzwilliam episode, Mr. Lecky's position is very characteristic; but I am doubtful if his argument, that the Catholic question was not altogether foreign to Fitzwilliam's recall is entitled to much weight as against the deliberate assertion of Burke, supported by Grattan, Ponsonby, and Fitzwilliam himself, that it was a mere pretence to veil a reason which, to use Grattan's words, was "too despicable or too criminal to be mentioned," viz., the dismissal of Beresford. Certainly, if Mr. Lecky's suggestion be correct, it must seriously affect our judgment as to the sincerity of Pitt's conduct towards the Catholics during the negotiations pending the Union. Mr. Lecky is loth, as everyone must be who is acquainted with the details of this intricate affair, to attribute the blame of Fitzwilliam's recall to any particular individual. But if it is difficult to decide on whose

shoulders the responsibility chiefly rested at this critical time, it is not difficult to see how misapprehensions should have arisen between men of the most indisputable honour, when it is recollected that the negotiations relative to Fitzwilliam's appointment were carried on almost entirely by conversations. When this happens to be the case, as Mr. Lecky well points out,

"the general drift of propositions is remembered, but qualifications and limitations by which they had been guarded are neglected or underrated. Something is tacitly assumed on one side which the other side had not meant to concede; and men who, starting from opposite points, are anxious to come to an agreement, will often half unconsciously omit, attenuate, or evade topics of difference."

The one person whose conduct at this time seems to me obscure and deserving of fuller investigation than Mr. Lecky has accorded it is the Duke of Portland, the leader of the dissentient Whigs, and the viceroy under whom Ireland had secured her legislative independence.

Fitzwilliam's recall, the appointment of Lord Camden, and the defeat of the Catholic Bill, mark a critical period in Irish history. And though it is impossible to foretell, as Mr. Lecky fully admits, whether the disasters that followed might have been averted by a timely concession of the Catholic claims, "it is not too much to say that the undecided and contradictory policy of these critical years was a leading cause of the rebellion of 1798 and of the fatal consequences that flowed from it." This being the case, it seems idle in my opinion to lay so much stress as Mr. Lecky does on the progress of Jacobinical principles, or to stigmatise the United Irishmen as crack-brained enthusiasts. Enthusiasts they undoubtedly were, for without enthusiasm men will not risk life and all they hold dear for the sake of a political principle; but it may be questioned whether the wildest excesses of the United Irish policy could have produced consequences more fatal and lasting than those which resulted from the policy of Lord Clare and his associates. Of all the dangers, real and imaginary, that menaced England at this time, the most chimerical was probably the fear of the conquest of Ireland and its annexation to France. To urge this danger as justifying, or at any rate as palliating, the measures of repression pursued by the government, is, in my opinion, not only to misinterpret Irish history, but to misapprehend the course of human progress. Agitation is doubtless an evil, but it is a mere commonplace of history to say that without agitation all human progress would be at an end. No agitation of the dimensions of the United Irish movement, it may safely be asserted, was ever set on foot without the existence of some real and fundamental grievance which it was intended to remedy. The province of government is to guide agitation into constitutional channels, and not, in the graphic words of Grattan, to close the doors of the constitution against it. To do as the government of Lord Clare did was simply to force a constitutional agitation into illegal courses, and to lay up a fresh stock of grievances for the future. Trite though they may appear, those remarks

are by no means irrelevant. The very impartiality of Mr. Lecky's narrative, laden as it is with a mass of conflicting evidence, is of itself sometimes calculated to mislead the reader and blind him to the real points at issue. On the agrarian changes of the period Mr. Lecky has collected some interesting evidence as to the effect which the high price of food in England during the war, combined with other causes, was having on the subdivision of land and the rapid rise of rents in Ireland; and the parallel he institutes between the state of things in Ireland and that which parliamentary inquiries have recently disclosed as existing in the poorer quarters of London and other great towns is no less instructive than curious.

"We find there," he says, "all the leading features of the Irish agrarian system at the close of the eighteenth century; landlords who have let their land for a long period and have thus lost all power of management and control; leaseholders who, as the pressure of population becomes more intense, find it to their interest to subdivide their holdings into minute fractions; a whole race of speculators in poor men's dwellings; rents forced by the competition of the very poor to an enormous height; an excessive congestion of population; an utter neglect of the conditions of comfort and health."

As to the conduct of the Irish government at this time, the general judgment, as Mr. Lecky says, will vary much according to the character and political predisposition of the reader. For his own part, he is strongly convinced that, though the state of affairs, especially in the North, called for drastic treatment, and though even the burning of houses might be defended as a military measure, the faults of the government were enormously great:

"By habitual corruption and the steady employment of the system of nomination boroughs, they had reduced the Irish legislature to a condition of despicable and almost ludicrous subservieney, that a policy which was probably supported by the great majority of educated Irishmen could not command more than twenty or thirty votes in the House of Commons. They had done this at a time when the French Revolution had made the public in the highest degree sensitive to questions of representation; at a time when the burden of war was imposing extraordinary hardships on the people. They had resisted the very moderate Reform Bills of Ponsonby and Grattan, which would have left the overwhelming preponderance of political power in the hands of property, loyalty, and intelligence, as strenuously as the wild democratic schemes of the United Irishmen; and they had thus thrown into the path of treason a crowd of able and energetic men, who might have been contented by reform."

That the determined attitude of hostility on the part of the government to every scheme of reform, no matter how moderate, should have exasperated Grattan beyond measure is hardly to be wondered at; but it is scarcely fair, I think, to describe his language as having "assumed a more distinctly party character." Standing as he did between two parties, between the government on the one hand and the United Irishmen on the other, combating at the same time the treason of the rebels and the treason of the ministers, "which was infinitely worse," he, if any one, represented the truest and best interests of

the nation. Violent his language undoubtedly was; but it was the violence of a man struggling desperately and against overwhelming difficulties to rescue the constitution from its enemies, to awaken parliament to a sense of its true danger, and recall it to a sense of its duty. That the voice of moderation should have been lost amid the storms of angry passions was only natural, but it is deeply to be regretted that he should have followed the example of Fox and seceded from parliamentary life. By doing so he irreparably weakened his argument against the Union, and, in my opinion, furnished the strongest proof of the utter rottenness of the constitution of 1782.

There are many other points of importance in the first of these two volumes to which the reader will turn with interest, and on which Mr. Lecky has thrown additional light, as, *e.g.*, the origin and progress of the Orange Society, the influence of foreign affairs on Ireland, the intrigues of the United Irishmen, the trial of William Orr, the growth of Defenderism and agrarian outrage, the diplomatic relations between the English Government and the Vatican. But what will probably strike him as the most remarkable and, perhaps, disagreeable feature in the book is the extraordinary evidence collected by Mr. Lecky as to the important part played by government spies and informers during this period. One of the most notorious of these was Leonard McNally, the legal adviser of the United Irishmen, to whose "uncompromising and romantic fidelity" Curran bore emphatic testimony, but who was at the very time engaged in betraying to the government the line of defence contemplated by his clients, and in communicating the substance of every letter, and sometimes the letters themselves, that arrived from Napper Tandy, Hamilton Rowan, and Reynolds.

"The interest, the singularity, and the melancholy of his career," says Mr. Lecky, "will certainly be enhanced by reading his letters. Written for the most part in great haste, without regular beginning or ending, but in the most beautiful of handwritings, and in the tersest and happiest English, they reveal with great fidelity a strangely composite character, in which the virtues of impulse seemed all to live, though the virtues of principle had wholly gone."

Another, but far less important government spy was a Catholic priest, of Carrickfergus, named McCarry, of whom it was said that, notwithstanding his vocation, "he would go to hell for money." Francis Higgins, "the sham squire," and proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, more than once rendered service of transcendent importance to government, owing to the opportunities he possessed of obtaining information from secret sources. "Nearly 140 letters from his pen," says Mr. Lecky, "are preserved in the government records, and they furnish valuable materials for the history of the times." But from no channel did the government derive more ample and accurate information regarding the intrigues of the United Irishmen abroad immediately preceding the outbreak of the rebellion than from a certain Samuel Taylor, himself a United Irishman, who escaped to the continent in the summer

of 1797, and managed to worm himself into the confidence of the French government, and whose communications were all the more valuable because they were quite free from that anxiety to screen individuals which was manifest in the letters of McNally.

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The Life of Edmund Musgrave Barttelot, Commander of the Rear Column of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, from his Letters and Diary. By Walter George Barttelot. (Bentley.)

Five Years with the Congo Cannibals. By Herbert Ward. (Chatto & Windus.)

IN his introductory chapter, the editor of Major Barttelot's letters and diary tells us that not a line of this book would ever have been written had even partial justice been shown by Mr. Stanley to "the officers left at Yambuya with his impedimenta, his stores, and his sick." The work thus avowedly assumes the character of a biography with a purpose; and, in fact, takes the form of a heavy indictment against the leader of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, its object being to vindicate the memory of the commander of the Rear Column from the aspersions supposed to be cast upon it by Mr. Stanley in his published account of the events connected with the collapse of the Rear Guard and the tragic fate of Major Barttelot. Hence, in noticing such a work, it is obviously impossible to avoid all reference to the painful questions at issue; and the editor, a brother of the deceased, and, like him, a major in the British service, doubtless expects the book to be criticised from the standpoint of its merits as a polemical essay. It so inevitably invites controversy that its appearance has been followed by a still raging storm of angry discussion, which threatens to be shifted from the forum of public opinion to the sterner tribunal of a court of justice.

Judged apart altogether from the statements that have since been made on both sides, this vindication must be pronounced a failure, and even a mistake. Such is the eagerness of the editor, not so much to defend his brother as to crush his assumed antagonist, that at the very outset he makes the huge blunder of attempting to deprive Mr. Stanley of his geographical discoveries, and crediting them to Emin Pasha. A letter from Emin to Dr. Felkin, dated Wadelai, October 26, 1886, is quoted to prove that

"Mr. Stanley's Mountains of the Moon [Ruvenzori] are Emin Pasha's already discovered Usongora Mountains, and Mr. Stanley's Semliki River is Emin Pasha's already discovered Kakibi or Dueru River. Surely Emin should not lose the credit of his discoveries, as well as his province and his wealth, as the result of the expedition for his relief."

Certainly "not a line of these words should ever have been written"; and in the interest, not of Stanley or Emin or Barttelot, but of historic truth, it is necessary to state that Emin made no geographical discoveries of any kind in the Albert basin. He circumnavigated the lake, but that feat had been

executed years before by Gessi, Mason, and others; he sighted its southern affluent, the Kakibi or Dueru, which is Stanley's Semliki; but Gordon and Mason had already steamed one hour up that river nine years before. It was Stanley and Stanley alone who identified the Semliki with the Kakibi, surveyed its upper course, and approximately determined the extent of its basin. In his ignorance of what had previously been done by others in this region, Emin speaks of *his* work, the chief result of which he states to be "the discovery of a new river flowing from the Usongora Mountains." But this discovery was no discovery, while he does not even pretend to have discovered the Usongora Mountains, which again are Stanley's Ruwenzori, and which Stanley was again the first to see and roughly survey. What Emin and others before him saw from the lake was doubtless a northern spur of Mount Ajif, about fifteen miles south of the lake, which Stanley first named, estimating its height "at about 6000 feet" (*Darkest Africa*, ii., 234).

In the above-quoted unfortunate passage, the editor speaks of the loss of Emin's "wealth," the reference being to the accumulated stores of ivory, which were valued at £112,000, but which were the property, not of Emin, but of the Egyptian Government. Was it also in connexion with this ivory that the editor roundly charges Stanley with "playing a deep game" with Tippu-Tib (p. 325), and elsewhere asserts that "there were other objects in view . . . than the relief of Emin Pasha (p. 207)?"

Hitherto it was generally understood that Emin complained of having been rescued against his will. Now, however, we are told that Emin is abandoned by Stanley, who leaves him "to be captured by the rebels" (p. 266). Such reckless advocacy can but harm a client, already sufficiently damaged by the publication of letters and diaries, much of which should never have seen the light. Was it wise, for instance, to publish the following:

"These village kings are very arrogant and childish. I went to King Gondana and told him, giving him a smart prod with a stick, that unless guides were forthcoming in five minutes the soldiers would burn his village. The guides came in a twinkling, and we got to Kwar-mouth." * &c.

This "prodding with a stick" seems to have been a familiar process, and is stated to have led ultimately to the Major's death, though this is still a moot point.

On the other hand, Stanley is represented more or less as a maniac, in one place "as usual, jumping, shouting, and finding fault with everybody"; in another, addressing the men in Ki-Swahili, and telling them to disobey their officers, and if any orders be issued "to tie them to trees (referring to Jephson and Stairs), lastly offering to fight Jephson;" elsewhere flinging himself out of his tent, flogging Ulich, cuffing the Somalis, and making himself "ill with passion."

* The curious Cockney forms, Kwar, Kwar-mouth, for Kwa, Kwamouth, occur in several places. With them may be compared Fiot for Fiot, and the spelling of Malagasy words in old Drury's vocabulary.

It is difficult to reconcile pictures of this sort with the character of a man who has twice led a devoted band of followers across the Continent, and one of whose most conspicuous qualities is coolness in moments of extreme danger. That he should demean himself in this absurd fashion under circumstances of ordinary trouble, the public will be slow to believe without the corroboration of living witnesses, and especially of Mr. Stanley's surviving officers.

In *Five Years with the Congo Cannibals*, Mr. Herbert Ward, one of these officers, makes no reference to the points here touched upon, for his book is in no way controversial. In the Preface, however, he deals summarily with the causes that led to the demoralisation of the Rear Guard, to which he was attached in a subordinate position. On this subject he writes sensibly and soberly, and is no doubt right in attributing the disaster mainly to Tippu Tib's procrastination in furnishing the promised carriers.

"Tippu Tib promised to collect the men together at once, and assured us that in a few weeks at least we should receive the necessary men. From that time the tragedy of the Rear Guard commenced. Tippu continued to procrastinate; the Zanzibaris and Sudanese, unused to the food of the country, sickened and died. Each of the five officers was in turn stricken down at death's door with malarial fevers and dysentery. No news whatever reached Yambuya from the Advanced Guard. Month after month of horrors passed, and still no aid was sent us from Tippu Tib, and we were soon rendered powerless to act in any way on account of the emaciated condition of the Zanzibaris and Sudanese. . . . Unfortunately there are conflicting opinions upon the actions of the Rear Guard. No doubt Mr. Stanley suffered a great shock upon learning the sad tale of Yambuya with its hundred graves; but in *Darkest Africa* he takes much too harsh a view of a portion of his expedition that endured great hardships while doing their best."

This view of the case may perhaps be accepted as substantially correct, though many things remain to be explained, which might have been allowed to rest but for the attitude assumed by the editor of Major Barttelot's papers. Elsewhere Mr. Ward refers to Stanley's relations with Tippu; but so far from suggesting any velleities or "deep games," he evidently considers that the bargain was the best that could be made under the circumstances. Tippu hoped, through Stanley's influence with the Free State, to obtain recognition of his political status in the Stanley Falls district, with the ultimate view of obtaining an outlet for his ivory down the Congo to the Atlantic, instead of the costly and tedious overland route to Zanzibar. Stanley, on his part, "wished to see the authority of the State reimposed at the station he had himself founded years before; and he also desired that friendly relations might be established between white men and Arabs on the Upper Congo, so that, with the advancing influences of commerce and civilisation, the slaver might recognise that legitimate trade in ivory and the produce of the interior could bring with it rewards as great as those he now derived from the infamous traffic in human beings" (p. 215).

These words should be well weighed before Mr. Stanley is hastily censured for

the steps he took, with the sanction of the Free State authorities, to secure the neutrality of the "Bismarck of Africa" * during the progress of the Relief Expedition. But Tippu, who at present holds the balance, as it were, between the rival Christian and Mohammedan parties in Bantuland, is surrounded by Arab influences, while the Free State vacillates, or makes but a feeble attempt to resume its authority by the appointment of an unsupported "Commis-saire de District." The consequence is that affairs in the Congo Basin have entered an extremely critical period, and a conflict may at any moment be precipitated, involving in its issue the gravest interests of a large section of the human race.

Among Mr. Ward's numerous original illustrations is an excellent likeness of Tippu, whom he met several times at the Falls, and of whose remarkable career he gives an interesting account, gathered chiefly from Selim bin Mohammed, "an Arab factotum of Tippu's." This is perhaps the most valuable part of the book, which has less to do with cannibalism than might be concluded from its sensational title. Incidentally, however, abundant proofs are given of the prevalence of the practice, especially in the Ubangi and other fluvial valleys along the right bank of the Congo above Bolobo. This section of the great artery, developing the arc of a circle with the equator as its chord, flows mainly through the very heart of the true cannibal zone, which extends northwards beyond the Congo-Nile and Congo-Chad water-partings, and stretches east and west from the headstreams of the Welle-Makua to the Ogway delta. Throughout the whole of this vast region we now know, from the concurrent testimony of all recent explorers, that anthropophagy exists, not merely as a religious rite or as a class privilege, as has been pretended, but as a recognised social institution, with its fattening grounds, shambles, dead and live meat markets, supplied by organised razzias among hostile populations. Hence, even at Bangala, on the fringe of the black zone and one of the earliest Free State stations, "almost weekly some savage act of cannibalism" occurred during Mr. Ward's administration, while in the remoter villages

"cannibalism is still openly indulged in, and a man will boast of the number of enemies he has devoured, hang their bleached and whitened skulls from a tree by his doorway, or arrange them in line on the roof-tree of his house as silent testimonies of his importance and valour."

Higher up the river he was offered, as proofs of good-will, a plump dog and some lumps of human flesh, dog being second only to man in the estimation of the native gourmet. Hearing of a cannibal settlement on the lower Aruwimi,

"I started one morning for this village. On arriving there, almost the first man I saw was carrying four large lumps of human flesh, with the skin still clinging to it, on a stick; and through Fida I found that they had killed a man this morning and had divided the flesh. Subsequently I came across a party of men squatting round a fire, before which this

* This expression, curiously enough, was first applied by the Germans to Stanley himself, and afterwards by others to Tippu.

ghastly flesh, exposed on spits, was cooking" (p. 162).

In March 1888, some months after Mr. Stanley's expected return to Yambuya, Mr. Ward was sent down the Congo to telegraph home for instructions under the critical state of affairs in the Rear Guard camp. The chapters devoted to a description of this and a subsequent voyage down the river, involving altogether 2500 miles of fluvial navigation in open boats, occupy a large part of the volume, and are full of incidents throwing much light on the present political and social condition of the regions nominally within the jurisdiction of the Free State officials. After the withdrawal of Sir Francis de Winton in 1885, his successor, Gen. Janssens, adopted the short-sighted policy of replacing the English pioneers by inexperienced and often utterly incompetent Belgian military officers. The result is even at the stations a partial reversion to the primitive savagery, as prevalent before the opening of the Congo basin to European influences. Thus, when Mr. Ward reached Bolobo on his last voyage in 1888, he found that the chief, Stanley's old friend Ibaka, had died seven days before,

"three of his wives being buried alive with him. They had already decapitated six slaves, and an execution of another of these poor wretches had just occurred a few minutes before my arrival; indeed, the children were still mimicking the ghastly twitchings of the poor victim's features after the head had been cut off. Other slaves were yet to suffer, for Ibaka had been a great chief, and must enter the next world with a suitable retinue" (p. 302).

Fighting and raiding were going on all the way down the Congo; a warlike expedition of 1000 men was passed on the way; at Bangala several State buildings had been destroyed, and a soldier slain in battle had been dug up and eaten by the hostile natives; farther down a great fight was going on, hundreds of huts were in flames, and "the burning villages extended along the river banks for upwards of two miles" (p. 298).

In the midst of such scenes as these one asks in amazement where the beneficent influence of the Congo Free State and its Belgian administrators comes in? The one European nation which is absolutely without experience in colonial government has assumed a heavy responsibility in undertaking the exclusive control of forty million African savages, needing more tact and administrative skill than double the number of any other race.

A. H. KEANE.

Modern Criticism considered in its relation to the Fourth Gospel; being the Bampton Lectures for 1890, by Henry William Watkins. (John Murray.)

DR. WATKINS'S able and eloquent Bampton Lectures on Modern Criticism and the Fourth Gospel will, undoubtedly, be read with the deepest interest, but at the same time, it may be, with a feeling of some disappointment, when it is found how strictly their scope is limited to the external evidence, whether favourable or adverse. It might have been thought that the time was come

for a full and exhaustive treatment of the entire subject from the conservative side, showing conclusively, on grounds both of internal evidence and of witness from without, that the Fourth Gospel can be the work of no other than John, the fisherman, the son of Zebedee; but this is not the task which the author has essayed. He takes for his text a remark of the late Dr. Keim, which expresses, he says, in the deliberate words of a man who was as reverent as he was learned, the conviction that "Our age has cancelled the judgment of centuries;" and the main object of his lectures is to show that this statement, which was made with special reference to the Fourth Gospel, cannot be substantiated, but that, rather, the course of recent investigation has tended to refute and invalidate Dr. Keim's dictum. It is not to be supposed, however, that the eight lectures of which the volume consists are confined exclusively to this single point. Besides giving a most interesting and probably nearly exhaustive* sketch of the history of opinions concerning the Fourth Gospel since the first doubts were raised by the *Pro-babilia* of Bretschneider, Dr. Watkins takes us back once more to the earliest witnesses, and reproduces the old arguments which we all know so well, strengthened, however, by the new evidence which is supposed to lend so much support to the case. That evidence he treats with great fulness and learning; and then, in a closing lecture, he admirably accounts for the special characteristics of the Gospel by the life and surroundings and personal experience and character of the assumed author. In a literary and historical point of view, Dr. Watkins's lectures will be admitted to possess a high interest and value, even though he may practically have left the question very much as he found it.

For what is it that Dr. Watkins has proved? Does he think that a question of this kind, which is one of pure criticism, and can be settled only in accordance with the evidence, ought to be decided by the mere weight of authority? Let it be granted that a certain reaction has taken place from the extreme opinions of forty years ago, and that, of critics who are entitled to a hearing on such a question, there are fewer now than there were some time back who can be quoted against the genuineness of the Fourth Gospel. It is proved, of course, that the date assigned by Baur—160-170—is an impossible one, and that the Gospel must have been in circulation as (probably) an inspired work before the middle of the century. That is proved by the discovery of the *Diatessaron*, and so far there has been solid gain. But there is still a wide gap between the earliest extant testimony and the lifetime of the Apostle. There is a wide difference, moreover, between assenting to well-established facts and accepting a literary judgment which depends on a vast number of nice considerations, and which even the most impartial minds can scarcely approach without bias. Nor, while we have in England Martineau, Carpenter, and Abbott, in France Renan and Sabatier,

* He has, however, strangely overlooked Pfleiderer, one of the ablest and most trustworthy critics of our day.

in Holland Scholten, in Germany Hilgenfeld, Holsten, the two Holtzmans, Schürer, Wendt, Pfleiderer, and Weizsäcker, to mention no others, among those who question or deny direct apostolic authorship, can it be said that the weight of learned opinion has so very decidedly inclined to the positive side. And in the meantime, in this country at least, it might not perhaps be very hazardous to conjecture that there is at present a greater mass of intelligent as distinguished from academic opinion against the authenticity than in favour of it.

Let us come, however, to the earliest witnesses. It is perfectly certain that the Fourth Gospel was in circulation and generally accepted, not only as one of the holy quaternion, but as the undoubted work of the apostle John, in the time of Irenaeus—say, from about the commencement of the last quarter of the second century. Going backward, we find that it was made use of by Tatian in his Digest of the Four Gospels, which he commences in the very words of John; this fact, as already noted, being now happily established. At a still earlier date, about the middle of the century, we see that the Gospel was known to Justin Martyr; that is, if it be conceded that this question, so long *sub lite*, may now be regarded as finally settled in the affirmative. But it is surely remarkable—it is a point which Dr. Watkins naturally seeks to minimise—that Justin, who expressly names Peter in connexion with certain Memoirs, and who also mentions John as the author of the Apocalypse, nowhere distinguishes the Fourth Gospel as a separate composition, nor assigns to it any authorship; and that, while he reproduces a large part of the story of Christ from the Synoptics, he has only one or two direct quotations from John. It may also be admitted, at least I should have no disposition to question, though Dr. Martineau seems to be still unconvinced, that the Gospel was known to the author of the Clementines; it thus appearing that its recognition was not confined to any single party in the Church. Can we trace it any farther back? Dr. Watkins is clear that it was quoted by the heretic Basilides; and here he appeals with some confidence to the literary judgment of such accomplished critics as M. Renan and the late Matthew Arnold. On such a point some may think that Dr. Martineau, forty years ago, was as competent a judge as either of the writers just named. Has Dr. Watkins not seen his exhaustive essay on the "Refutation of all Heresies," printed in the *Studies of Christianity*; or is he, in trying to depreciate Dr. Martineau as a Biblical scholar, having his revenge upon him for the severe strictness with which that essay opens on the easy good-nature of the university of Oxford in so readily accepting as Origen's a work which manifestly was not his? Of course, everything depends on the degree of accuracy which is ascribed to the author of the *Philosophumena*. It seems scarcely questionable that we have this second-hand evidence that the Fourth Gospel was known to Basilides, but it is at least possible that the writer confounded Basilides with his followers. Let it be so, however, and let it be

granted that the Fourth Gospel was in circulation, though still unconnected with any name, as early as the reign of Trajan. This, at any rate, is the very earliest point to which it can be doubtfully traced. But admitting that the facts as thus stated are not wholly irreconcilable with the hypothesis of genuineness, are they not entirely what we should expect in the case of a pseudonymous work? The Gospel, published in the early years of the second century, or even it may be in the last decade of the first, rapidly gained favour with those who, as converts from the Gentiles, had learned to take a more exalted view of Christ's person than that presented by the Synoptics. Nor was there any occasion to enquire too particularly into the credentials of a work which spoke with authority, and which, on the face of it, claimed to proceed from an eyewitness. Gradually, however, the opinion grew that the author could be no other than the unnamed disciple of the Gospel, and that this greatest of the Gospels accordingly is the work of John the son of Zebedee, the disciple whom Jesus loved. It was not, however, till far on in the century that this came to be the received opinion. The Fourth Gospel, it must be remembered, like its companions, was, and remains, an anonymous work. I have, indeed, always taken the view that there is a tacit claim on the part of the author to be himself the disciple whose name he seems modestly to withhold, but whom otherwise he does not hesitate to distinguish as in closest intimacy with the Incarnate One, and that so far as this is not the case there is a *suggestio falsi*; but I admit that another view is possible. Another writer in contact with John, or one who even wished to create the impression of being in contact with him, might so have written.

In the last very interesting lecture in this volume there is much with which, if it had been a little differently expressed, it would have been quite possible to agree. Dr. Watkins does not fail to recognise "the marked differences between this Gospel and the Synoptics," nor does he doubt that those differences constitute "a prolem" which must be met. He does not admit, of course, that they are fatal to the veracity of one narrative or the other; but his statement that "they find their explanation in the circumstances under which the Gospel was written," is one to which no exception can well be taken:

"The key to the Fourth Gospel," says Dr. Watkins, "lies in translation, or, if this term has acquired too narrow a meaning, transmutation, re-formation, growth; nor need we shrink from the true sense of the terms, development and evolution. I mean translation in language from Aramaic into Greek; translation in time extending over more than half a century, the writer passing from young manhood to mature old age; translation in place from Palestine to Ephesus; translation in outward moulds of thought from the simplicity of Jewish fishermen and peasants, and the ritual of Pharisees and priests, to the technicalities of a people who had formed for a century the meeting-ground, and, in part, the union, of the philosophies of East and West.

"If we earnestly attempt to realise the life of the Apostle and the circumstances under which the Gospel was composed, it will lead us to understand how this process of development

must have taken place in the inspired writer, and how absolutely essential it was to the purpose of his writing" (pp. 426, 7).

Precisely so. The one thing which may be considered absolutely certain about the Fourth Gospel is that it is widely separated in character and purpose from the Synoptics, that its Christ is an ideal figure, that its narration is a perversion, in a dogmatic interest, of the genuine tradition, and that its discourses are theological disquisitions freely composed by the author, mingled it may be with some authentic reminiscences. For my own part, I confess I have never thought it so wholly incredible that even a companion of Jesus, after the lapse of many years, when the experiences of his early manhood had become faint in his memory, when new scenes, new interests, the discussions he was listening to every day, a new home and a new language, had all wrought their effect upon his mind, might have written such a Gospel as this. But it is scarcely possible; and on the whole I am inclined to agree with those who hold that the author was one of a younger generation who may have been more or less closely associated with John the Apostle, but who depended mainly on the earlier narrative which he knew how to handle to make it answer his own purposes.

What then has Dr. Watkins proved? That the statement of Dr. Keim, in its application to the Fourth Gospel was somewhat too sweeping; but nothing more. The problem of the Fourth Gospel remains where it was. That book, so spiritual, so mystical, so tender, so impossible as history, so sweet as religion, so curiously related to the Synoptics, so dependent on them for its materials, and yet so distinct from them in its method and aim, remains as an enigma on which the mind of man will ever delight to exercise itself, but which, perhaps, it will never be able to solve.

ROBERT B. DRUMMOND.

The Works of William Shakspeare. Edited by Henry Irving and Frank A. Marshall. Vol. VIII. (Blackie.)

PREFIxed to this, the concluding volume of the "Henry Irving Shakspeare," in a prefatory note, Mr. Irving pays a tribute of respect to the memory of his colleague, Mr. Frank Marshall, who, however, had not only been the virtual editor of the work, but had actually written very much of it, until "failing health made such stress of work impossible for him." The "General Introduction," which in this volume precedes "Hamlet," "Henry VIII.," "Pericles," and the Poems, was, it seems, to have been written by Mr. Marshall; but, in consequence of his death, this part of the work has been executed by the practised hand of Prof. Dowden. I should, perhaps, give the preference to the *Shakspeare Primer*, by the same writer, in Macmillan's series. But the newly published Introduction wears less the aspect of a scientific manual, and would probably be preferred by the ordinary reader. It is enriched, too, from the results of recent discoveries, as, for example, that of a sketch of the interior of the Swan

Theatre, found in the university library at Utrecht.

M. James Darmesteter, in his recent work on Shakspeare, follows the scheme adopted by Prof. Dowden in the *Shakspeare Primer*, so far as relates to dividing the years of Shakspeare's literary activity into four periods, but differs somewhat in the names he assigns to these periods:

"According to M. Darmesteter, the first period extends from 1588 to 1593; he names it 'Les Années d'Apprentissage'; it is succeeded by the 'Période d'Épanouissement' (1593-1601); upon which follows the 'Période Pessimiste' (1601-8); and the great career closes with the rolling away of clouds and the outbeaming of a serene sun in the 'Période Optimiste' (1608-13)."

But Prof. Dowden carefully warns the reader "against the notion that at any time either what we now term 'pessimism' or what we term 'optimism' formed the creed, or any part of the creed, of Shakspeare." But what is it, may be asked, that we now term "pessimism"? I am afraid that if in our description we strive after τὸ ἀκρίβης we shall certainly fail. We must say of pessimism what Aristotle says of friendship, that it admits of no exact definition; there is no precise limit where pessimism begins or ends. Shakspeare, Prof. Dowden tells us, was "a penetrating student of man's heart, who would deny neither the evil nor the good." But it may be doubted whether anyone ever seriously believed that there is not something of good in both man and the world. Swift declares that he ever hated all bodies of men; but nevertheless he found individuals whom he could cordially love. Schopenhauer could find in music a soothing anodyne for *Weltschmerz*; and, alike for the individual and for the race, there was at least a hope of *nirvana*, a cessation of existence. Prof. Dowden's objection to Shakspeare being called a pessimist proceeds, I should say, in great measure from a dislike of the name. He says,

"All the indications derived from Shakspeare's writings seem to point to the conclusion that there was a period of his life when, as Hallam says, 'his heart was ill at ease and ill-content with the world or his own conscience.'"

And at this period Prof. Dowden is inclined to place the composition, among other works, of "Troilus and Cressida," a play which he characterises as "a satire on human existence thrown into dramatic form." "In Troilus and Cressida life lies before us like an unweeded garden, 'things rank and gross in nature possess it merely.'" This play is "Shakspeare's nearest approach to what we call pessimism." I should doubt, indeed, whether the satire on human nature contained in "Troilus and Cressida," taken together with "Hamlet," is one whit less acrid than that of Swift's *Gulliver*, even in that last part where the Yahoos of Houyhnhnm-land are portrayed. Whether for the years of Shakspeare's literary history, 1601 to 1608, preference should be given to Prof. Dowden's designation "Out of the Depths," or to M. Darmesteter's "Période Pessimiste," seems to me a matter of but slight importance. But whether we should admit that there was such a full swing of the pendulum as is implied in the

transition to a succeeding "période optimiste," according to M. Darmesteter, or from "Out of the Depths" to "on the Heights," according to Prof. Dowden, is another question. We may admit the reality of the change from "Hamlet" and "Troilus and Cressida" to "The Tempest" and "The Winter's Tale." But that strange and remarkable character Caliban would never have been drawn by an optimist "on the heights." The name "Caliban," as was seen long ago, is derived from the title of Montaigne's essay "Of the Canibales"; and the portraiture of Caliban is certainly so drawn as to offer a designed contrast and contradiction to the optimistic view of man's original condition set forth by Montaigne. George Eliot's "meliorism" would furnish a better title for Shakspeare's last literary period.

The special Introduction to "Hamlet" was written mainly by Mr. Frank Marshall; but it concludes with an interesting extract from an address by Mr. Henry Irving, delivered early in the present year at Wolverhampton. This extract is concerned mainly with the great scene between Hamlet and Ophelia (Act iii., sc. 1). Mr. Irving speaks of "shafts tipped with cynic poison," and of "lines almost gross in their libel of humanity"; but he seems unable or unwilling to recognise the full meaning of the language employed in the play. When Hamlet declares that "virtue cannot so inoculate our old stock, but we shall relish of it," Mr. Irving considers that Hamlet is specially alluding to his mother, and to vicious tendency thence inherited. But Hamlet's mother is not represented as originally and radically vicious, rather as having easily yielded to temptation, in accordance with that pessimistic utterance in the first soliloquy, "Frailty, thy name is woman." No; the "old stock" is not specially Hamlet's mother, but original human nature. "Get thee to a nunnery" Mr. Irving interprets as an exhortation to Ophelia to betake herself to a sanctuary where her purity may be sheltered from the contaminations of the world. But surely Hamlet explains his meaning clearly enough when he says, "Get thee to a nunnery; why wouldst thou be a breeder of sinners. . . . What should such fellows as I do crawling between heaven and earth?" And it is in close connexion, and as related to the "breeding of sinners," that what follows with regard to Polonius must certainly be taken, "Let the doors be shut upon him that he may play the fool nowhere but in his own house." The usual peeping out from behind the arras by the King and Polonius may be an effective piece of stage business; but there is not the slightest indication that Shakspeare intended anything of the kind when he used the expression "playing the fool"; in fact, the words of Polonius which follow are inconsistent with such an intent:

"You need not tell us what Lord Hamlet said;
We heard it all."

The commentary on "Hamlet," from Act i., sc. 4, to the end, has been written by Mr. Arthur Symons. On the more difficult problems of the play, whether philosophical or philosophical, I have not found

that it throws any new and important light. One grave fault is the scant use made of the very important materials for the interpreter furnished by the Quarto of 1603. And this is so, though Mr. Marshall in the Introduction had spoken of this Quarto as giving more or less Shakspeare's first draft of the play. Of Hamlet's conduct towards Ophelia, when he came to her in her chamber (Act ii., sc. 1), looking

"As if he had been loosed out of hell
To speak of horrors,"

Mr. Symons offers no explanation. It is, however, on a comparison of the First Quarto with the later text, and the evidence there furnished of change and development in Shakspeare's conception, that we are enabled to discern, with regard to Hamlet's madness, that "there is method in it." We have here, in fact, an allegorical representation of the pessimistic philosopher. From the horrors of a loathsome dungeon Hamlet comes forth to treat Ophelia as a dear friend, suffering internally from a hopeless malady. The First Quarto has no indication that Hamlet was a prisoner. He merely comes

"with a distracted look,
His garters lagging downe, his shoes vntide."

It is in the later text that the stockings "down-gyved" and other indications of the prisoner appear. At the same time, the later text (Foll.) describes the world as a goodly prison, with "many confines, wards, and dungeons" (Act ii., sc. 2). As to Ophelia's internal disease, it is the First Quarto which tells us of Hamlet "holding her pulse"; but it is the later text which contains those remarkable words, "the most beautified Ophelia."* On this Mr. Symons does observe that the change from "beautiful" in the First Quarto "has evidently been made deliberately." But the other variations which I have mentioned, and more of which I cannot now speak, should certainly have been indicated. These are not minute and unimportant differences; and no commentary on "Hamlet" which disregards them can claim a reasonable completeness.

I must refrain from discussing "Henry VIII." and "Pericles," though both plays present points of very great interest for the Shaksperian student. The "Poems" were intrusted to Mr. A. Wilson Verity; and, on account of the interest lately exhibited with regard to the Sonnets, one is particularly anxious to see how these have been dealt with. Here the notes seem to me by far the best part of Mr. Verity's performance; the Introduction is a strange piece of work. With respect to the all-important and fundamental question whether the Sonnets are concerned with facts, and whether they disclose the actual feelings and sentiments of the poet, Mr. Verity says in one place:

"Under all the imagery and artificial elaboration of the poems the deepest feeling is—*meo [sic] iudice*—always present; Shakspeare is the real speaker in every line, and here, if nowhere else, he 'abides our question.'"

But four pages further on we read,

"Some of the Sonnets are obviously artificial, verbal essays in the conventional sonneteering of the period. This is especially true of the

* With respect to these words, see *ACADEMY*, September 12, 19, and 26, 1885.

"dark woman" series. In these poems the merit is purely artistic. What is said amounts to very little."

But Mr. Verity's achievement with regard to the Sonnets is surpassed by his Introduction to "A Lover's Complaint." The thought may suggest itself whether this Introduction was not composed under circumstances and conditions similar to those in which Coleridge is said to have written his "Kubla Khan." We might thus account not only for the assertion that a poem, in places rough and possibly unfinished, is "wholly charming," but even for the supposition that there is a passage in it where "the deserted Ariadne describes the faithless Theseus," though there is not the slightest mention of or allusion to either of these famous personages: "Beautiful, too, is the elaboration and preciousness (almost) of the style in the purely descriptive passages, as where the deserted Ariadne describes the faithless Theseus."

The numerous illustrations are, as might be expected, of varying merit. One of the best in the volume is, I should say, that of Hamlet and the Ghost on the platform (p. 37). The engraving from the Chandos portrait which serves as frontispiece can scarcely be regarded as successful; and a similar remark may be made with regard to the reduced representation of the Droeshout engraving in the First Folio.

THOMAS TYLER.

NEW NOVELS.

Blind Fate. By Mrs. Alexander. In 3 vols. (White.)

Our Pleasant Vices. By Milner Macmaster. In 3 vols. (Sampson Low.)

The Last of the Fenwickes. By Helen Shipton. In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Locusta. By W. Outram Tristram. (Ward & Downey.)

Dramas of Life. By George R. Sims. (Chatto & Windus.)

A Girl of the People. By L. T. Meade. (Methuen.)

Rosalba. By F. G. Wallace-Goodbody. (W. H. Allen.)

MRS. ALEXANDER, who does not generally dive deep into the sensational elements of life, has taken a murder as the basis of her new story, *Blind Fate*. Whether a crime is enough upon which to hang three volumes of what is chiefly detective lore may be matter of opinion. But we will at once frankly say that Mrs. Alexander wraps up her mystery in a masterly manner; and there are few, if any, readers who would guess the secret before the author chooses to reveal it. Colonel Callander, an elderly officer, has a young and beautiful wife, who is persecuted by the attentions of a certain Randal Egerton. On one occasion, Mrs. Callander's sister, Dorothy, hears a violent altercation between these two, because Mrs. Callander will not desert her husband for her lover. The latter threatens her, and leaves her in indignation. The next thing described is the murder of Mrs. Callander. She is stabbed by some thin-pointed weapon in the

neck, and found dead. A hue and cry is raised, and a detective is set to work. Meanwhile, the Colonel attributes the deed to Paul Standish, the guardian of Dorothy, who is utterly incapable of such an action, as the sequel shows. Dorothy, and all those who know Egerton, believe on the contrary that he is the murderer. After all, the Colonel himself confesses that he has killed his wife to preserve her from the betrayer's hands. Such a revelation was quite unexpected; whereas, from Egerton's appearance and antecedents, nobody would have been surprised had the tragedy been brought home to him. Standish and Dorothy, who have all through been blind to each other's love, suddenly discover it and are made happy. In order to escape the gallows, a fatal accident or a suicide is necessary for the Colonel; but the manner of his death is left an open question. Egerton, who has nothing to live for after the terrible failure of his plans with regard to Mrs. Callander, leaves England. These are the salient points in the story, which is written with power, and is unquestionably interesting. But why will Mrs. Alexander commit such solecisms in language as "*Who do you suspect?*" and "*You have a right to ask who you like?*" and why should she make Othello say, "*My occupation's o'er,*" instead of "*gone?*"

Mr. Macmaster is not a practised writer, judging by *Our Pleasant Vices*; but if he has few pretensions to style, he writes with some *verve* and animation. But he will make deadly enemies of the critic and the reader unless he curbs his tendency to voluminousness. His present story is just double the length warranted by the substance of the tale he has to unfold. A young lady is falsely charged with a paltry theft of £17, after she has refused to marry a man with £5000 a year; and two whole volumes are occupied with the efforts on the one hand to prove her guilty, and the still more strenuous efforts on the other hand to establish her innocence. She is an interesting figure, all the more because she is beautiful and makes havoc of the hearts of the legal and other authorities against her; but her experiences and those of her friends might well have been compressed into half the space. It is true that, in the course of the unravelment of the conspiracy against Belle Carlisle, we come across many clever touches of character as it is to be met with in Australia, where the incidents of the novel occur; but these do not justify the undue elaboration. A melodramatic actor, a rich squatter, and a wealthy merchant are all suitors for Miss Carlisle's hand; and the details of their wooing are often really funny. There is sufficient promise in the work to encourage the author to proceed. But why he should call his story *Our Pleasant Vices* is not very apparent. A far better title, as it seems to us, would have been "*A Conspiracy Against Beauty,*" for Miss Carlisle arrays all the plain women against her.

A very considerable game of cross purposes is unravelled in *The Last of the Fenwicks*. For the details of the complicated family histories unfolded by Miss Shipton readers will probably not greatly care; but they are certain to be interested in the

fortunes of Alwyn Crawford and Isabel Fenwicke. These lovers are sundered by a very trivial incident, which seems utterly to blight the lives of the chief parties concerned. Then Crawford leaves his home and goes out into the world, thinking there never was a case in the history of mankind so hard as his own, until he meets Lord Harry Sartoris, and learns what a brave and noble life he is leading while under the shadow of a perpetual sorrow. He becomes Lord Harry's private secretary, and plunges with him into "*the universal-philanthropy-mind-your-neighbour's-business line.*" Sartoris is voted an erratic politician, but his heart is in the right place. So, like Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, the noble lord and his secretary ride forth for the redress of grievances. People said that Sartoris would ruin his parliamentary career by always worrying the world in general, and the House in particular, about wrongs that were of no interest whatever except to a few hundreds of poor wretches who were being ruined by them; but he went on his way notwithstanding. In course of time, Crawford finds his own horizon lighten; difficulties and misunderstandings are cleared away, and he marries Isabel, as indeed we always felt he would. Without manifesting originality, or any special power, Miss Shipton's novel is decidedly bright and readable.

The dark and terrible days of the Overbury poisonings are dealt with in Mr. Tristram's *Locusta*. He accepts the theory, now abandoned by the best historians, that the eldest son of James I., the noble and accomplished Prince Henry, was murdered, and actually makes his royal and pedantic father the chief criminal. James even writes to Sir Thomas Overbury: "*Let the grapes, good Sir Thomas, be bestowed on our son be sugared, if they be not ripe.*" Overbury, accordingly, applies to the infamous poisoner of Paternoster Row, Mrs. Turner, who was in league with the beautiful Countess of Somerset in many a dark deed. Prince Henry was "*removed*"; but his friend and preceptor, the Sieur Vasta d'Amalos, sets himself to work out a terrible vengeance. It takes some years to effect this; but it is at last accomplished, and four of the miserable conspirators against the Prince are brought to a tragic end. The two still remaining, the Earl and Countess of Somerset, are put on their trial, but only after a threat on the part of d'Amalos to expose the King himself if he thwarts the course of justice. The Earl and his licentious and heartless wife are doomed to a living death which is worse than the scaffold. Mr. Tristram is rather too severe in his delineations of the drunken monarch and the debauched Overbury; but his sketch of the virtuous Prince Henry is no more than tradition warrants. By eschewing the incidents which are not historical the reader will be able to enjoy Mr. Tristram's volume. If charged with the gloom of death and revenge, it is powerfully written.

Mr. Sims's sketches of the seamy side of existence, entitled *Dramas of Life*, are in his usual graphic style. They contain some genuine surprises. "*The Millionaire's*

Secret," for example, relates how a burglar discovers, while engaged in his profession at Colston Hall, that its owner, Thomas Smith, Esq., J.P., the richest man in the county, is none other than an old "*pal,*" who in days gone by had committed a serious crime. Mr. Smith buys the burglar's silence with £10,000 and an annual pension. The incident is far-fetched, but not impossible. Among other striking stories are "*The Last Letter*" and "*A Bijou Residence.*" Some curious revelations of the detective service are to be met with in this volume.

A touching story of womanly devotion in the humblest ranks of life is told by Miss Meade in *A Girl of the People*. The scene is laid in Liverpool, where the very wealthy and the very poor are to be found in close proximity. Our author takes us among the slums; and there is something very moving in the way in which poor Bet Granger—a newspaper girl—guards her young brothers from a drunken father's cruelty after their mother's death. She also remains true to her sweetheart, the worthy sailor Will Scarlett, when he is unjustly thrown into prison. Miss Meade awards them happiness at last, and this is but fair after they had borne their oppressive burden of misery. This little volume throws a strong light upon the simple annals of the poor.

One scarcely knows what to make of *Rosalba*, a story of the Apennines. The heroine, at the opening, is a foolish, wealthy Swiss girl, who seeks to entice a poverty-stricken Italian noble into marriage by lending him large sums of money. The marquis takes her money, but has no intention of marrying her; and when she discovers this, she twice attempts to commit suicide. Finally, she loses her reason, and only recovers it to die of consumption in the arms of a faithful English lover. There is a Father Massimo in the story, whose good deeds are only equalled by his capacity to swallow theological dogmas. The narrative is gracefully written in some parts, but it is difficult to see what Mr. Wallace-Goodbody is aiming at. If he is aiming at nothing, he has certainly scored a bull's eye.

G. BARNETT SMITH.

SOME VOLUMES OF BIOGRAPHY.

A Short Life of Cardinal Newman. By J. S. Fletcher. (Ward and Downey.) This is a brief, pleasant, and unpretentious biography, the work of a Catholic, who aims rather at telling a plain story than at controversial display. There is little in it that calls for criticism: as far as possible, the *Apologia* has been followed or quoted; and for the subsequent history, Mr. Fletcher has accurately and conscientiously referred to Newman's published letters, prefaces, and speeches. There are no great mistakes in matters of fact, as will be seen, if we point out the only two errors that have struck us: Littlemore is not upon the London road; and Mr. Fletcher tells us that seventeen bishops were present at the Cardinal's funeral, though his list contains but fifteen names. Perhaps Mr. Fletcher, in his praiseworthy zeal for Newman, goes a little out of his way to criticise Kingsley and Mr. Justice Coleridge. The one was culpably impetuous, and the other wanting in judgment. But the *Apologia* came of the first encounter; and a characteristic exposure of

in certain Protestantism from the latter. Speaking about the result of the Achilli trial, Mr. Fletcher writes: "The popular Protestantism of the day, the Protestantism of Exeter Hall, and the unwashed mob, received its death-blow." This reminds us of "the unwashed boor," the phrase for a certain kind of Protestant, which critics have found objectionable in Mr. Patmore's great Odes. Mr. Fletcher proceeds: "It became impossible for educated Protestants to have part or lot with hordes of ruffians," and so forth. Surely this is somewhat indiscriminating. Uneducated fanaticism is pardonable; but the fanaticism of "Exeter Hall," and of what that represents, professes to be educated and rational. It has never been the fanaticism of the ignorant populace that has unjustly injured Catholics and their faith, but the traditions and prejudices and passions of cultured and otherwise honourable Englishmen. An excellent feature in this book is its incidental sketches of distinguished men, such as the devoted Passionists, Fathers Dominic and Igratius Spencer. And many readers, unacquainted with the vast literature of Tractarianism, will welcome the few lines, in which Ward, Oakley, Froude, Pusey, Keble, Palmer, Rose, Marriott, and others are each delineated. The descriptions are fair and interesting. Equally so are Mr. Fletcher's accounts, simply and truthfully written, of Newman's attitude towards his fellow Catholics upon occasions of doubt and difficulty. He does not ignore the fact that there were differences, very painful and deplorable; but he does not willingly dwell upon them, nor wilfully exaggerate them. The reminiscences of Mr. Arthur Hutton, recently published in a contemporary magazine, offend grievously by their petty love of trifles and disagreeable topics. The modern habit of producing full biographies, notices, memorials, anecdotes, gossip, and fiction about the great dead, before they have been one year in the grave, is most undignified in the living and disrespectful to the dead. But if such things must be, let them be done with the quiet respect, the serious spirit, of Mr. Fletcher's short *Life*. One word upon the style of the book. It is undistinguished, but plain and harmless. Yet Mr. Fletcher has occasion to consider the following passage from Mr. Lang's *Life of Lord Idlesleigh*: At the time of the Washington Treaty upon the Alabama claims, the English Government telegraphed to their Commissioners that "they could not endure adverbs between 'to' (the sign of the infinitive) and the verb. The purity of the English language they boldly and courageously defended." Nor should Mr. Fletcher speak of a "mutual friend," although Dickens has done his best to immortalise the blunder; and though it is the one example of bad English to be found in the works of Miss Austen.

"**EMINENT WOMEN SERIES.**"—*Mrs. Shelley*. By Lucy Madox Rossetti. (W. H. Allen.) Mrs. W. M. Rossetti has been exceptionally unlucky; for, after spending much time and conscientious labour in the preparation of this little monograph, she had the disappointment of seeing its interest discounted—indeed, altogether forestalled—by the larger and fuller work of Mrs. Julian Marshall. There was room for one biography of Mary Shelley, but not for two; and unfortunately for Mrs. Rossetti, the work of her competitor has other and more permanently potent advantages over her own than the advantage of being first in the field. In the literary struggle for existence a little book, whensoever published, will have a good chance when pitted against a big one, if the former be superior or even equal to its rival in fulness of information, symmetry of construction, and charm of style; but, we regret to say, these qualifications for success are one and

all wanting in Mrs. Rossetti's memoir. The mere arrangement of the volume testifies to its deficiency in the first two of them. Before the death of her husband, Mary Shelley was simply the wife of an eminent man whose personality overshadowed hers. *Frankenstein* had certainly been written, but even that *tour de force* did not suffice to give her a claim to a separate eminence of her own. Her independent life, in which alone she manifested her full individuality of character and capacity, began with her widowhood; and it is in the record of the twenty-nine years which elapsed between Shelley's death and her own that we must seek for the entries which entitle her to a place among "eminent women." It is almost incredible, but it is a fact, that of Mrs. Rossetti's 238 pages only sixty-five are devoted to this important period, and many even of these are occupied not by narrative, but by summaries of Mrs. Shelley's various novels. Such a blunder as this is so obviously fatal that we feel relieved from the obligation to animadvert upon the weakness of Mrs. Rossetti's style, which is generally slipshod, occasionally tawdry, and not infrequently even ungrammatical. The author has good feeling and enthusiasm, but that to these things she adds literary aptitude cannot be said.

Alexander Heriot Mackonochie: a Memoir. By E. A. T. Edited by Edward Francis Russell. (Kegan Paul & Co.) It is unfortunate that Mr. Mackonochie's name should have been so largely associated with ritual litigation that his self-denying labours among the poor are in danger of being forgotten. A more single-minded man it would be difficult to find; but, as his biographer admits, it was this very single-mindedness which prevented him from seeing both sides of a question, and made him stiff and over-confident in his opinions. He could not but be a thorough partisan. Of his genuineness and sincerity there can be no question; and those who followed his course, both before he became vicar of St. Alban's, Holborn, and during the twenty years of his vexed incumbency, felt for him a degree of respectful admiration which this well-written memoir of his career fully justifies. We can believe that "he had that element of fanaticism which resolves itself into an unconscious aloofness from other men's minds." He could be intimate with those to whom he looked up or who looked up to him, but with his equals he was reserved. Without being, in any sense of the word, eloquent, he impressed his hearers with the reality of his words; and his tragic death on the snow-covered mountains of Glencoe called forth a loud expression of regret from people of every rank.

"**STATESMEN SERIES.**" *Léon Gambetta*. By Frank T. Marzials. (W. H. Allen.) Materials such as only private correspondence can supply are at present wanting for a *Life of Gambetta*, but Mr. Marzials has given an interesting sketch of his public and of some parts of his private career. Gambetta's faults and merits as a statesman are clearly stated and fairly weighed against each other, and justice is done to the native generosity of his character. Half Italian, half French, by descent, he blended what Macchiavelli calls the "furor" or impetuosity of the Frenchman with the "ordine" or method of the Roman. France owes him two things for which Frenchmen of all parties should be grateful—the proof which she gave of her vitality in prolonging an armed resistance after Sedan, and the discipline which to some extent he introduced into the advanced Republican party. Mr. Marzials's book is mainly based upon M. Joseph Reinach's edition of Gambetta's speeches. It is interesting to note what that great patriot thought of a Franco-Russian alliance. His thoughts may be inferred from the speech which he delivered in the

French Parliament on the subject of the Egyptian question:

"For the last ten years there has been a Western policy in Europe represented by England and France, and allow me to say here that I know of no other European policy likely to avail us in the most terrible of contingencies we may have to face hereafter."

NOTES AND NEWS.

WE are informed that Mr. Albert Letchford—an English artist resident in Trieste, whose picture of Sir Richard Burton was on view at the Stanley Exhibition, and who recently completed a full-length portrait in oils of the great orientalist and explorer—took a very successful plaster cast of the head and shoulders shortly after death, from which he is about to make models in bronze and marble.

ONE of the rarest of modern books is the little volume of his poems which Mr. Ruskin collected from the magazines and issued for private circulation in 1850. All of these poems were written before he was twenty-six. But Mr. Ruskin has from time to time written others, which have never appeared in print. He has, however, now given permission to Mr. W. G. Collingwood, his former secretary, to edit all of his poetical work that he himself deems worthy of preservation. The new matter is nearly as large again as that contained in the volume of 1850. The whole will be arranged in chronological order and approximately dated, so as to furnish, together with notes, a sort of autobiographical commentary on the author's life. The mode of publication will be in two volumes, of about 230 pages each, with twenty-five plates from drawings by Mr. Ruskin never before published, illustrative of places mentioned in the poems, besides facsimiles. Three editions will be issued, ranging in size from large quarto to small octavo. Mr. George Allen, of Orpington, hopes to have the work ready early in the new year.

MR. CHARLES WORTHY, the well-known antiquary of the Western counties, proposes to print a series of abstracts of early wills and administrations proved and granted in the diocese of Exeter. The calendars at Exeter begin late in the sixteenth century; but Mr. Worth's researches have enabled him to discover in other old books many transcripts of wills of an earlier date. Unlike the volume of *Wells Wills*, just edited by Mr. F. W. Weaver (Kegan Paul & Co.), *Devonshire Wills* will not consist of a continuous series for a definite number of years, but of a selection covering a much longer period, and Cornish wills are included. The work will be published in a limited edition by Messrs. Bemrose & Sons. It will form a volume of over 500 pages royal octavo, with a full index to all the names mentioned.

MESSRS. METHUEN will publish next year an English translation, by Miss Hannah Lynch, of M. Perren's *History of Florence under the Medicis*.

MR. HORACE HUTCHINSON's novel, "*That Fiddler Fellow*," which originally appeared in *Murray's Magazine*, will be published in volume form in a week or two by Mr. Edward Arnold. The scene is laid in the ancient city of St. Andrews during the early part of the present century.

MESSRS. CASSELL & Co. will publish in a few days Judge Brewster's *Life and Works of the Earl of Beaconsfield*, giving an analysis of every one of his books.

A SYMPOSIUM upon the future life, contributed by several well-known writers, is announced for immediate publication by Mr. Elliot Stock, under the title *Our Dead: Where are They?*

MESSRS. GRIFFITH, FARRAN & Co. will issue on December 1 a biography of Isaac Pitman, the inventor of phonography, by Mr. Thomas Allen Reed, illustrated with woodcuts and fac-similes.

MR. RICHARD VASEY, of Bradford, will publish immediately a poetical drama, entitled *Psilorite*; or, *Life under the Cross and the Crescent*. It is around Psilorite, the crest of the ancient Ida, that the interests of the poem turn, treating of the sufferings of the Christians, the atrocities of the Turks, and the daring and endurance of the Greek patriots.

THE one hundred and thirty-seventh session of the Society of Arts will be opened on Wednesday next, November 19, by an address from Sir Richard Webster, chairman of the council.

THE first meeting of the present session of the Royal Statistical Society will be held on Tuesday next, November 18, at the Royal School of Mines, at 7.45 p.m., when the president, Dr. F. J. Mouat, will deliver an inaugural address.

THE annual series of winter lectures at the London Institution will begin next week, when Sir Robert S. Ball will lecture on Monday upon "An Astronomer's Thoughts about Krakatoa," and Sir John Stainer on Thursday upon "Carols, English and Foreign," with musical illustrations. The usual Christmas course of four lectures for juveniles will be given by Prof. Vivian Lewes, who has chosen for his subject "Rain and Fog." In connexion with the Travers endowment, Prof. R. K. Douglas will lecture on "Commercial Relations with China;" and Mr. Aubrey J. Spencer on "The Law of Joint Stock Companies." Among other arrangements may be mentioned: "Prosper Merimée," by Mr. Walter Pater; "British Ballads," by Mr. Edmund Gosse; "Mrs. E. Barrett Browning," by the Hon. Roden Noel; "Succession of Ideals in the Ancient World," by Mr. W. M. Conway; "The Orientation of Ancient Temples," by Mr. Norman Lockyer; "Herod and Cleopatra," by Prof. Mahaffy; "Alexander and His Successors," by Prof. R. S. Poole; "Asoka," by Prof. Rhys Davids; "The History of Medicine in London," by Dr. Norman Moore; and "The Partition of Africa," by Mr. J. Scott Keltie.

THE Freemasons who compose the literary and archaeological society known as the lodge of the Quatuor Coronati, No. 2076, held their installation meeting on Saturday last, November 8, at Freemasons' Hall. Mr. W. M. Bywater was placed in the chair, and those of the wardens were filled by Prof. T. Hayter Lewis and Dr. W. Wynn Westcott. Mr. Walter Besant was reappointed treasurer, and Mr. G. W. Speth, of Margate, secretary. Twenty-three new members were admitted to the correspondence circle, which now numbers over a thousand. A paper was read by Mr. E. Macbean on "The Formation of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1736."

MR. LEVI H. ELWELL, of Amherst College, Massachusetts, has sent us an elegantly-printed quarto pamphlet, containing a paper which he read at the last meeting of the American Philological Association, now printed for private distribution among folklorists. It consists of the well-known legend of Rhapsinitus, as told by Herodotus, with three variants from the most distant quarters. These are: (1) a Tibetan version, from Ralston's translation of Schiefner—there is, apparently, none to be found in Páli; (2) "The Tale of the Shifty Lad, the Widow's Son," from Campbell's *Popular Tales of the West Highlands*; and (3), what is probably not so well known in this country, "Buh Lion, Buh Rabbit, Buh Fox, and Buh Roccoon," from Col. Jones's *Negro Myths from the Georgia*

Coasts. In an appendix he gives a synopsis of the main points of difference and agreement, and also references to other versions. Mr. Elwell has treated the subject in a manner which is at once so scholarly and so interesting that we trust he will fulfil his promise of discussing hereafter the general question of the origin and diffusion of the story.

THE book descriptive of Major Skinner's fifty years of work in Ceylon, announced in the ACADEMY of October 25, is being edited by his daughter, Miss Skinner.

UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS.

MR. A. H. SAYCE leaves Oxford this week, in order to spend the winter, as usual, in Egypt. He has resigned not only the deputy-professorship of comparative philology, but also his other offices in the university, retaining only his fellowship at Queen's College. For some time to come his address will be simply Cairo.

PROF. EWING, of University College, Dundee, has been elected to the chair of mechanism and applied mechanics at Cambridge, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Stuart.

IN reply to the appeal of the vice-chancellor for outside pecuniary assistance, in his address at the opening of term at Cambridge, Mr. Frank McClean, formerly of Trinity College and now of Tunbridge Wells, has offered a capital sum amounting to about £12,000, for the purpose of founding three university studentships in connexion with the sciences of astronomy and physics. He proposes that they shall be called the Isaac Newton studentships, and that they shall be specially devoted to gravitational astronomy and physical optics, one studentship to be filled annually and to be tenable for three years. The candidate elected is to be a bachelor of arts under twenty-five years of age, and to be of the highest attainments in the subjects named and in the branches of mathematics applicable to them. Trinity College is to be the trustee of the fund, which—it is not unworthy of mention—consists of ordinary stock of the two great London gas companies.

AT the next meeting of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, to be held on Wednesday, November 19, Mr. Duff will exhibit and describe a fragment of an unknown book, printed in the type of John Letton, the first London printer, lately discovered at Cambridge; and Prof. Ridgeway will raise the question whether the Cambridgeshire Dykes are referred to in Tacitus, *Annals*, xii., 31.

AT the meeting of the Ashmolean Society at Oxford, on Monday next, the Rev. Frederick Smith will read a paper on "The Velocity of the Propagation of Sound."

THE Headmaster's Conference, which had been originally fixed for Clifton, will meet at Oxford on December 23. It is stated that the principal subject of discussion will be the teaching of Greek in public schools.

AT the Oxford Union last week, a motion expressing sympathy with the Nihilist movement in Russia, brought forward by Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, and supported by Lord Amphil and Mr. Magee, was carried by a majority of 45 votes against 23.

THE *Oxford Magazine* of November 12 contains a weighty letter from the Rev. Dr. T. Fowler, president of Corpus Christi College, in favour of shortening the honours course from four years to three, and suggesting a system of post-graduate study, such as already exists in some American universities. The same number also contains an historical article on the jurisdiction of the Chancellor's (or Vice-Chancellor's) Court.

AT the meeting of the court of Victoria University last week, a proposal to institute an examination for degrees in divinity (questions on controversial subjects to be rigidly excluded), was rejected by a majority of 18 votes to 13.

MR. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL is announced to deliver a course of six lectures at the university of Pennsylvania during December and January on "Early English Dramatists."

WE have received the first Part of the *Proceedings* of the Maine Historical Society, founded in April of the present year, in the university of Madras, for the study of Indian institutions and of questions of constitutional history and political economy in their bearing on India. The president is the Hon. T. Muttuswami Aiyar, judge of the high court; and the vice-presidents include four European professors at the several colleges affiliated to the university. The committee consists entirely of natives; and among the members we notice only one representative of the civil service. The first paper read before the society, which is here printed in full, was by Mr. John Adam, principal of the old foundation known as Pachaiyappa's College. The title is "Chingleput and the Village Community"; and it contains a very able and thorough defence of the immemorial rights of the agricultural class in a part of India where one would hardly expect to find them so deeply rooted.

ORIGINAL VERSE.

A NOVEMBER NOTE.

I.

Why, throstle, do you sing
In this November haze?
Singing for what? for whom?
Deem you that it is Spring,
Or that your woodland lays
Will stave off Winter's gloom?

II.

Then did the bird reply:
"I sing because I know
That Spring will surely come:
That is the reason why,
Though menaced by the snow,
Even now I am not dumb."

III.

"But few are they that hear,
And fewer still that feel,
The meaning of my song,
Until the note be clear,
Re-echoed be the peal,
Early, and late, and long."

IV.

"But you have heard and owned
The sound of my refrain,
Yet tentative and low.
Thus, poet, be intoned,
You own foreshadowing strain,
Trusting that some will know:"

V.

"That some will know and say,
When greetings of the Spring
Wake Winter from its bed,
This is the self-same lay
We overheard him sing
When dead hearts deemed him dead."

ALFRED AUSTIN.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

WE may mention together two new quarterly reviews which have recently appeared. The *Monist*, a quarterly magazine of philosophy, religion, science, and sociology, is a continuation of the *Open Court*, of Chicago, which is probably best known to our readers as having been chosen by Prof. Max Müller as the organ for publishing some of his occasional papers.

The exact meaning of the title is nowhere explained, except so far as the "great problem" is described as "a unitary conception of the world, free from contradictions, and based upon the facts of life." Probably "monism" is intended to be a protest against dualism so-called on the one side, and against materialism and spiritualism on the other. Whatever may be the particular "-ism" of the editor, he promises to bring together "the noblest aspirations and the highest abilities of human thought." The most notable articles in the first number are—a reply by Prof. G. J. Romanes to Mr. Wallace's criticism of his theory of physiological selection; an article by M. Alfred Binet on "The Immortality of Infusoria," which leads to no very clear conclusion; and a somewhat conservative pronouncement by Prof. E. D. Cope on "The Material Relations of Sex in Human Society." All these, it will be observed, deal with the higher problems of natural science. Psychological questions are discussed by Dr. Paul Carus (whom we assume to be the editor-in-chief), Prof. Ernst Mach, M. Max Dessoir (who contributes a very interesting study of the mode of divination known as the magic mirror), and Mr. W. M. Salter (reviewing Prof. Harald Høffding, of Copenhagen). Finally, there is a too-brief sketch of the courses of philosophy in the several universities and colleges of America. The *Monist* is published at Chicago, but may be obtained in this country from Messrs. Watts & Co., 17, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street.

THE *Critical Review of Theological and Philosophical Literature* (Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark) is of less ambitious scope. If we may judge by the first number, it is to consist mainly of reviews of books, signed by the writers, who belong, for the most part, to the liberal school of Scotch Presbyterianism. The editor is Prof. Salmond, of Aberdeen, whose name is a guarantee both for learning and for moderation. The longest reviews in the present number are those of Martineau's "Seat of Authority in Religion," by Principal Rainy; and of the translation of Erdmann's "History of Philosophy," by Dr. Hutchison Sterling. The difference between New Testament criticism in Germany and here is well shown by the reviews of two parts of the "Hand-Commentar," by Principal Reynolds and Prof. Marcus Dods. Personal interest is sustained by notices of Dr. Döllinger, Canon Liddon, Prof. William Wright, and Dr. Hatch; but the name of Newman is practically ignored. The price of the *Critical Review*, we may add, is exceptionally cheap.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BERTRAND, Joseph. Blaise Pascal. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 7 fr. 50 c.
 CONCHES, Feuillet de. Les Salons de conversation au 18^e Siècle. Paris: Didier. 3 fr.
 DU CAMP, Maxime. Paris: Hachette. 2 fr.
 GRISIER, A. Les armes et le duel. Paris: Ducher. 12 fr.
 GRUBER, A. Musée du Louvre: Voyage autour du Salon carré. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 50 fr.
 GUYDON, l'Amiral Comte de. Idées maritimes d'hier: réformes maritimes de demain. Paris: Didier. 3 fr. 50 c.
 KLEINT, H. Bilder aus Japan. Leipzig: Friedrich. 6 M.
 KLINGENBERG, R. Zur Entwicklungsgeschichte d. Realismus im französischen Roman d. 19. Jahrh. Marburg: Elwert. 1 M. 20 Pf.
 KOHUT, A. Theodor Körner. Sein Leben u. seine Dichtgn. Berlin: Slottko. 4 M.
 LANCKORONSKI, le Comte Ch. Les Villes de la Pamphlie et de la Pisidie. T. 1. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 100 fr.
 PICARD, Ernest. Discours parlementaires. T. 3. Ministère Ollivier; la République, 1870—1877. Paris: Plon. 7 fr. 50 c.
 RIESS, M. Quellenstudien zu Thomas Murners satirisch-didaktischen Dichtungen. 1. Tl. Berlin: Heinrich. 1 M. 20 Pf.
 SAVIGNY, M. Le mouvement socialiste, en Amérique et en Allemagne. Paris: Mareseq. 1 fr. 50 c.
 SCHLESSE, R. Zur Geschichte u. Kritik v. F. W. Gotter's Meropé. Leipzig: Fock. 2 M.
 SCHÖNBACH, A. E. Ueb. d. Gräzer Handschrift lateinisch-deutscher Predigten. Graz: Leuschner. 3 M. 20 Pf.

- SCHULTZ, A. Alltagsleben e. deutschen Frau zu Anfang d. 18. Jahrh. Leipzig: Hirzel. 6 M.
 TRIVIER, E. Mon voyage au continent noir. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 3 fr. 50 c.
 WEISS, J. J. Essai sur l'histoire de la littérature française. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.
 WERNER, R. M. Lyrik u. Lyriker. Hamburg: Voss. 12 M.
 WIEDEMANN, Th. Die religiöse Bewegung in Oberösterreich u. Salzburg beim Beginn d. 19. Jahrh. Innsbruck: Wagner. 6 M. 40 Pf.
 WISENBURG, de, à Ingolstadt (1870—1871): souvenirs d'un capitaine prisonnier de guerre. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 4 fr.

THEOLOGY, ETC.

- DELITZSCH u. v. HOFMANN, Hrsg. v. W. Volek. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 5 M. 60 Pf.
 NIKEL, J. Die Lehre d. Alten Testaments ü. die Cherubim u. Seraphim. Leipzig: Fock. 1 M. 50 Pf.
 ROSENTHAL, L. A. Ueb. den Zusammenhang der Mischna. 1. Thl. Strassburg: Trübner. 2 M. 50 Pf.

HISTORY, LAW, ETC.

- BASSENGE, E. Die Sendung Augustins zur Bekehrung der Angelsachsen. Leipzig: Fock. 1 M. 50 Pf.
 BELLERHEIM, A. Geschichte der Katholischen Kirche in Irland. 2. Bd. 1609—1690. Mainz: Kirchheim. 16 M. 60 Pf.
 DENIS, Ernest. Fin de l'indépendance bohème. 1. Georges de Podicbrad. 2. Les premiers Habsbourg. Paris: Colin. 15 fr.
 DIEMAL, H. Untersuchungen ü. die Schlacht bei Lützen (16. Novbr. 1632). Leipzig: Fock. 1 M. 50 Pf.
 GÖTHE, E. Wirtschaftsgeschichte d. Schwarzwalde u. der angrenzenden Landschaften. 1. Lfg. Strassburg: Trübner. 2 M.
 HELFERT, Frhr. v. 1814. Ausgang der französischen Herrschaft in Ober-Italien u. Brescia. Leipzig: Freytag. 2 M. 30 Pf.
 HOROV, Gratien, auteur du "Decretum" et fondateur de l'enseignement canonique. Paris: Mareseq. 2 fr. 50 c.
 KELLNER, C. A. H. Chronologie Tertullianae supplementa. Bonn: Hanstein. 1 M. 20 Pf.
 KOTELMANN, L. Gesundheitspflege im Mittelalter. Hamburg: Voss. 6 M.
 MEISTER, A. Die Hohenstaufen im Elsass. Strassburg: Trübner. 3 M. 50 Pf.
 MENST, F. Frhr. v. Die Finanzen Oesterreichs von 1701 bis 1740. Wien: Manz. 12 M.
 NATHANSEN, W. Zur Geschichte der Hamburger Schützengilde. Hamburg: Meissner. 1 M.
 PUBLICATIONEN AUS DEN K. PREUSSISCHEN STAATSARCHIVEN. 48. Bd. Urkundenbuch zur Reformationsgeschichte d. Herzogth. Preussen. Hrsg. v. P. Tschackert. 1. Bd. Einleitung. Leipzig: Hirzel. 9 M.
 RADY, J. B. Die Reformatoren in ihrer Beziehung zur Doppeldele d. Landgrafen Philipp. Frankfurt-a-M.: Foeser. 2 M. 25 Pf.
 REITZSTEIN, K. Frh. v. Der Feldzug d. J. 1622 am Oberrhein u. in Westfalen bis zur Schlacht v. Wimpfen. 1 Hft. München: Zippner. 2 M. 80 Pf.
 TAINE, H. Les origines de la France contemporaine. Le régime moderne. T. 1. Paris: Hachette. 7 fr. 50 c.
 VARGES, W. Die Gerichtsverfassung der Stadt Braunschweig bis zum Jahre 1374. Marburg: Elwert. 1 M. 20 Pf.
 VOLLMANN, F. Ueb. das Verhältnis der späteren Stoa zur Sklaverei im römischen Reiche. Regensburg: Bauhof. 1 M. 50 Pf.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- DIOPHANTUS v. ALEXANDRIA. Die Arithmetik u. die Schrift ü. B. Polygonzahlen. Uebers. u. m. Ammerlyn begleitet v. G. Wertheim. Leipzig: Teubner. 8 M.
 FRECH, F. Die Korallenfauna der Trias. I. Die Korallen der jurassischen Triasprovinz. Stuttgart: Schweizerbart. 50 M.
 GRASSMANN, R. Das Gebäude d. Wissens. 1. Bd. 1. Tl., u. 2. Bd., 2. Tl. 16 M. Die Logik u. die andern logischen Wissenschaften. 3 M. 50 Pf. Stettin: Grassmann.
 GRUBER, E. Zur Geschichte d. Erkenntnisproblems. Von Bacon zu Hume. Leipzig: Friedrich. 12 M.
 RÜRTMEYER, L. Uebersicht der oecänen Fauna v. Egerkingen. Basel: Georg. 3 M.
 TOULIA, F. Geologische Untersuchungen im östlichen Balkan. Leipzig: Freytag. 8 M. 80 Pf.
 VOLT, J. G. Das Wesen der Elektrizität u. d. Magnetismus auf Grund e. einheitlichen Substanzbegriffes. 1. Tl. Leipzig: Wiest. 8 M.
 ZITTEL, K. A. Handbuch der Palaeontologie. II. Abth. Palaeophytologie. 9 Lfg. München Oldenbourg. 7 M. 80 Pf.

PHILOLOGY.

- ABEL, E. Scholia in Pindari Epinicia. Pars III. Scholia recentia. Vol. I. Scholia in Olympia et Pythia. Berlin: Calvary. 15 M.
 ARISTOPHANIS comedine. Adnotationes critica etc. instruxit F. H. M. Blaydes. Pars IX. Nubes. Halle: Waisenhauss. 10 M.
 BLAYDES, F. H. M. Adversaria in comicorum graecorum fragmenta. Pars I. secundum editionem Meinekianam. Halle: Waisenhauss. 5 M.
 CZYZKIEWICZ, A. De Tacitei sermonis proprietatibus, praecipue quae ad poetarum dicendi genus pertinent. Pars I. Prody. West. 1 M.
 ETIENNE, E. La Langue française depuis les origines jusqu'à la fin du XI^e Siècle. T. 1. Phonétique, déclinaison, conjugaison. Paris: Bouillon. 10 fr.
 REINISCH, L. Die Kunama-Sprache in Nord-Ostafrika. III. Leipzig: Freytag. 2 M.
 RZACH, A. Kritische Studie zu den sibyllinischen Orakeln. Leipzig: Freytag. 6 M. 80 Pf.
 SCHNELLE, Ch. Tirolische Namenforschungen. Innsbruck: Wagner. 8 M.
 SWOBODA, H. Die griechischen Volksbeschlüsse. Epigraphische Untersuchgn. Leipzig: Teubner. 8 M.
 WAITZ, H. Die Fortsetzungen v. Christen's Perceval le Gallois nach den Pariser Handschriften. Strassburg: Trübner. 2 M.
 WINDLER, E. Die Voralberger Dialectdichtung. Innsbruck: Wagner. 2 M. 40 Pf.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PROPOSED EMENDATIONS IN HARL. MS. 2252.

6, North Crescent, Bedford Square, W.C.;
Nov. 11, 1890.

In the course of my studies on the sources of Sir Thomas Malory's "Le Morte Darthur," I was led to pay special attention to ff. 86-133* of Harl. MS. 2252, containing the English metrical romance "Le Morte Arthur," or an account of the events which took place after the achievement of the Holy Grail and previous to the tragical end of King Arthur. A close examination of the contents of this romance convinced me that ll. 832-951 are, as they stand at present, misplaced. In the first half of the romance two distinct episodes are observable. The first I shall style "Launcelot and the Fair Maiden of Ascalot," the second "Guenever and Mador de la Porte."

As the MS. is at present, one cannot fail to notice that the narrative is interrupted after l. 831, as the facts related by lines 832 ff. treat of quite a different subject. The drift of the narrative is again taken up in ll. 952-1181, which indeed ought to follow immediately after l. 831, in order to make the first episode complete in itself.

According to Messrs. Furnivall*, Ellist†, and Ward‡, the Harl. MS. lacks one or two leaves after fol. 102. I have satisfied myself by an examination of the binding of the portion of the volume which contains "Le Morte Arthur" that the MS. wants one leaf. It is thus arranged:—

1. Ff. 86-101 form a "gathering" of eight sheets, i.e., sixteen leaves.
2. Fol. 102 is a single leaf.
3. Ff. 103-74 form a "gathering" of six sheets, or twelve leaves.
3. Ff. 115-130 form a "gathering" of eight sheets or sixteen leaves.
5. Ff. 131, 132, 133, and 133* represent two sheets, or four leaves.

It is obvious from this analysis that it was intended to write the MS. on paper arranged in "gatherings" of eight sheets. On fol. 102 another handwriting begins. The new scribe, probably forgetting the intended arrangement, did what often happens, viz., he wrote on the second leaf of the next sheet, of which fol. 102 is the first half, and the second leaf is the very folio missing in the MS. If it had been otherwise, there ought to be a corresponding leaf missing between ff. 114 and 115, which is not the case.

The gap which is caused by the deficiency of the folio can as nearly as possible be filled up by ll. 832-951, which are, as above stated, misplaced. By transposing these lines into the gap after fol. 102, the episode of "Guenever and Mador de la Porte" becomes a complete whole, if we omit ll. 912-927, because they are to a certain extent repeated by ll. 1318-1331; (comp., e.g., ll. 916, 917, and 919 to ll. 1318, 1320, and 1321), and also ll. 928-951 as being an apparent contradiction to ll. 1467-1503.

How did this confusion arise? I venture to think that I can satisfactorily answer this question. The poet, while transcribing the French prose into English verse, finding that he had so far abandoned his source that it was impossible for him to connect his narrative with the ensuing events, rewrote a part of his work, and very likely marked the portions which he wished to be omitted. The scribes

* *Le Morte Arthur*. Edited from the Harleian MS. 2252 in the British Museum, by F. J. Furnivall, with a prefatory essay on Arthur by the late Herbert Coleridge (London and Cambridge, 1864).

† George Ellis, *Specimens of Early English Metrical Romances* (3 vols., London, 1805), vol. iii., pp. 308-387.

‡ H. L. D. Ward, *A Catalogue of the Romances in the MSS. of the British Museum*.

afterwards neglected or did not understand his indications, and so the Harl. MS. contains a certain portion twice, which varied only in the end. Thus, the folio missing after 102 evidently contained ll. 832-911+2 lines rhyming with ll. 1318 and 1319—and completing ll. 1318-1323 to a stanza of eight lines—or eighty-two lines, the exact number of lines contained by several folios of the Harl. MS.

If these proposed emendations are accepted, the episode of "Guenever and Mador de la Porte" would consist of (1) ll. 832-910; (2) 2 lines + 1318-1671, and thus arranged would be in accordance with the account given of the episode by the various MSS. of the "Launcelot" in the British Museum, and with that of Malory's "Le Morte Darthur," book xviii., chaps. iii. to viii., viz. :
ll. 832-911.

Guenever has yet to suffer greater misfortune than the loss of Launcelot. A squire in her service, who dislikes Gawyn, wishes to destroy him by poison. At an entertainment, which the queen gives to her knights, he poisons one of the largest apples, hoping that Guenever will present it to Gawyn, of whom she thinks most after Launcelot. It happens, however, that this apple is given to a Scotch knight, who is present as a guest. No sooner has he tasted the apple, than he falls down dead. The knights arise horrified, of course thinking that the queen had intentionally poisoned the knight. All attempts to revive him prove in vain. He is buried in a chapel, and a tombstone is erected upon his grave, with an inscription to the effect that Guenever has poisoned him. One day Mador de la Porte comes to the chapel to pray. Finding his brother's tomb with the inscription, he resolves to avenge him. He goes to Arthur and accuses the queen of treason, and demands that she should be burnt, unless she could find a knight to fight for her.

4 lines + 1318-1618.

The queen hearing this terrible accusation is nearly out of her mind; she understands that she has to suffer death, if no knight will prove her innocence by his valour. The king is deeply grieved, but with all his regal power he cannot save his wife, and must allow justice to take its course. He consults with Gawyn. The queen implores Boes, Lionel and Ector, in vain for help. At last Boes declares himself ready to take up her cause. One day Boes and Lionel go into a wood to pray; there they find Launcelot, who asks them how the queen is; they reluctantly tell him what has happened. He resolves to rescue the queen. He overcomes Mador in battle, and the queen's honour is re-established. The squire then confesses his crime and receives the due punishment.

H. OSKAR SOMMER.

NORFOLK MANOR COURT ROLLS (THE BARWICK MSS.).

Stanhoe Grange, Norfolk: Nov. 3, 1890.

By the kindness of Mrs. Seymour I have had an opportunity of examining these rolls, the discovery of which at her residence at Barwick, near King's Lynn, was briefly announced in the ACADEMY of November 1.

They are nine in number, and in a very good state of preservation, with the exception of a few paper sheets, which are somewhat tattered. Two of the rolls consist of the Stanhoe manor accounts ("compoti") for the reign of Henry VIII. and for four years of Edward VI.; the remaining seven contain the records (more or less incomplete) of the manor court of Stanhoe for portions of the reigns of Henry IV., V., VI., VIII., Elizabeth, James I., Charles I. (the Commonwealth), and Charles II. The entries mostly relate to the leasing and surrender of lands, tenements, &c.; but some few of them are of more general interest, and afford instructive glimpses of the life and ways of the time.

Records of this nature not being very readily accessible, a few extracts may be acceptable to

readers of the ACADEMY. I give them in the original Latin, with the contractions expanded.

We get from the following a curious picture of the doings of a country vicar, one Richard Hooker, in the reign of Henry VIII. First he is fined 3d. for letting his farm-stock into his neighbours' corn-fields:

[22 Hen. VIII.] "Jurati presentant quod Ricardus Hoker, clericus, fecit dampnum cum averiis suis in grano tenentium domini in magnum prejudicium domini et tenentium ejus, ideo in mercia iij^d et preest ei ne amplius sic agere sub pena xij^d."

Then 6d. for carting away the tithes belonging to the parish church adjoining:

[25 Hen. VIII.] "Quod Ricardus Hoker, clericus vicarius de Berner [now Barmer, about two miles from Stanhoe] minus juste intravit cum caruca sua infra solo et terra domini hujus manerii vocati Esthallfelde in Stannowe, et ibidem injuste cepit diversas gerbas [divers sheaves] existentes decimalem pertinentem ecclesie de Stanhowe, ubi de jure sic facere non debet, in magnum prejudicium domini et in malum exemplum aliorum, ideo in mercia vi^d et preest ei ne amplius sic agere sub pena vi^d iij^d."

Again 6d. for letting his cows into his neighbours' corn:

[26 Hen. VIII.] "Quod Ricardus Hoker, clericus, fecit dampnum cum vaccis suis in grano tenentium domini ad grave dampnum predictorum tenentium domini, ideo in mercia vi^d et preest ei ne amplius ita agere sub pena iij^s iij^d."

We next find him selling land without leave of the Court:

[29 Hen. VIII.] "Jurati ex officio presentant quod Ricardus Hoker, clericus, alienavit et vendidit Richardo Phelyps unum juclum cum crofto continens viij acras terre native quondam Downynge in Stannowe sine licencia, ideo preest retinere."

And lastly he is mentioned as having surrendered his land just before his death—this passage may serve as a specimen of the law Latin of the day:

[29 Hen. VIII.] "Et quod predictus Richardus Hoker, clericus, jacens in extremis, ante obitum suum extra Curiam sursum reddidit ['surrendered'] in manus domini per manus Petri Bokenham, nativi tenentis, in presencia Roberti Jekelyn et Johannis Miller, scilicet nativorum tenentium, unum juclum continens iij^j acras terre vocatas Downynge, et iij^j acras terre jacentes in crofto ejusdem jucli et nuper hic sursum cepit ex concessione domini, ut patet, in Curia hic tenuta die lune post festum Omnium Sanctorum anno regni regis Henrici octavi xviii^o ad opus Ricardi Phelyps cui liberata est inde seisina ['possession'] tenenda sibi hereditas et assignatis per virgam ad voluntatem domini per servitium et consuetudinem, salvo jure cujuslibet, et dat domino de fine et fecit fidelitatem."

A culprit of a different class was John Day, labourer, who was continually in trouble, either for letting his pigs stray unringed ("inanulati") and his geese, or for neglecting to keep his tenement in repair, or for the (to us) more serious offence of poaching. On the first charge he is fined 6d.:

[26 Hen. VIII.] "Jurati presentant quod Johannes Dey, laborer, est communis malefactor cum porcis suis non anulatis et ancis suis in grano tenentium domini, ideo in mercia vi^d et preest ei ne amplius ita agere sub pena iij^s."

For poaching rabbits to the number of sixty odd, he is let off with what seems the light fine of 3d.:

[27 Hen. VIII.] "Quod Johannes Dey, laborer, minus juste ac contra formam statuti venatici fuit infra hoc dominio et idem Johannes habuit in custodia sua ad unum tempus infra isto anno decem viverras ['ferrets'] et cum illis interfecit cuniculos ['rabbits'] domini ad numerum sexaginta, et plures, ut jurati affirmant, per veredes ['snares?'] suos, videlicet supra ffeodum hujus manerii in magnum prejudicium domini ac in malum exem-

plum aliorum, ideo ipse in mercia iij^d et preest ei ne deinceps ita agere sub pena xv^d."

In the next entries he is cautioned, under a penalty of 1s., to complete certain repairs within a given time:

[27 Hen. VIII.] "Quod predictus Johannes Dey, laborer, jure Cecilie uxoris sue, nuper uxoris Johannis Bale, et Petrus Bukkenham bene incepunt reparare vastum tenementorum suorum nativorum post ultimam Curiam, tam in carpentario quam in dawberio ['in the wood-work and plaster'], sed ad tecturam inde perficiendam adhuc ex gratia Curie habent diem usque proximam Curiam sub pena uniusque eorum xij^d domino forisfacti."

[32 Hen. VIII.] "Quod Johannes Day, laborer, non reparavit tenementum suum nativum in Stanhoe quod est ruinosum ob defectum reparacionis, et preest ei reparare dictum tenementum citra proximam Curiam sub pena xij^d."

This failure to keep their premises in repair seems to have been a frequent source of trouble with tenants in those days, the penalty in many cases being forfeiture of the holdings complained of and of all others held by the same tenant.

Further extracts I reserve for another occasion.

PAGET TOYNBEE.

BACON'S ESSAYS.

London: Nov. 5, 1890.

I wish, with your kind permission, to make one or two remarks about a criticism, in the ACADEMY of October 18, on my edition of Bacon's Essays.

Your critic observes, correctly, "it is a wholly new opinion that Bacon's style is obscure"; but he is not correct in giving this as my opinion, or in saying that I give instances in proof of it. I have spoken of Bacon as a great master of style, or, more exactly, as a master of many styles; but that there are some obscure passages in his writings, and in the Essays among the rest, I certainly do say. I find, for example, in one of his early letters:

"The meanness of my estate doth somewhat move me; for though I cannot accuse myself that I am either prodigal or slothful, yet my health is not to spend nor my course to get." (*Letters and Life*, i. p. 108.)

This seems obscure to the point of being unintelligible. Again, in the Essay of Negotiating:

"If a man deal with another upon conditions, the start or first performance is all; which a man cannot reasonably demand, except either the nature of the thing be such which must go before; or else a man can persuade the other party that he shall still need him in some other thing; or else that he be counted the honestest man."

The most careful reader will be a little puzzled to find his way through this jungle of pronouns. Again, in the Essay of Riches:

"Riches gotten by service, though it be of the best rise, yet when they are gotten by flattery, feeding humours, and other servile conditions, they may be placed amongst the worst."

This is hardly clear writing. I think, *pace* your critic, that it may pass as "a lengthy involution where grammar loses itself."

I will now pass to your critic's censure of what I wrote on some of Bacon's quotations. Bacon, he says, writes: "It is foretold that when Christ cometh, he shall not find faith upon the earth"; and Mr. Reynolds objects that Christ only asked a question without stating a fact, whereas the question asked does, to your critic's "nice ear," imply a delicate negative. Undoubtedly it does. The Greek is conclusive thus far, apart from any second-hand help from Beza or the Vulgate. But Bacon surely goes a little beyond the fact by turning this into an absolute prediction, and a prediction of what?

—of the general prevalence of falsehood and breach of faith, as if this were the implied fault; and he makes a further assertion that this is to be the last deal to call down the judgments of God upon men; of all which there is not one word expressed or implied in the question.

Again, I cannot see, says your critic, that, in the Essay on Beauty, the omission of *etiam* in the quotation *pulchrorum (etiam) autumnus pulcher* makes any difference to Bacon's purpose. Let us see, however, what Bacon's purpose is. He is giving evidence for his assertion that persons in years have many times a beauty above that of the young; and the shortened quotation admits of being so translated as to bear out the remark. The full quotation says no more than that, where there has been beauty in youth, even the autumn of life still keeps a certain beauty of its own. The insertion of the omitted *etiam* thus spoils it for Bacon's purpose. I think your critic's nice ear has a little failed him for once.

There are other points of interest rising out of the review, on which I should wish to remark, especially on your critic's condemnation of modernised spelling, on the sufficient reason for the practice which he condemns, and on the overwhelming authority in favour of it; but I cannot do this without trespassing unduly on your space.

S. H. REYNOLDS.

"COCKNEY."

94, Gower Street: November 10, 1890.

It was from no want of respect for Dr. Chance's instructive communications that I omitted any direct reference to his letter of July 5. But in that instance he offered only a number of suggestions, in none of which did he himself seem to have much confidence, while they would have taken a great deal of space to answer in detail. No doubt, however, I ought to have adverted expressly to the intrusive syllable *an* or *en* which veils the exact correspondence of the English "cockanegg" or "cokeney" with the *cuckie* of the German nursery. My belief is precisely that which Dr. Chance summarily rejects as "not in the least likely"—viz., that this syllable is simply a euphonic amplification without grammatical significance, as in "Jackanapes" for "Jackape," a monkey; or in "John-an-okes" (John-a-Nokes) in the legal jargon of an action of ejectment. So also in popular speech, Thomas Becket and Thomas Didymas were amplified into "Thomas-a-Becket" and "Thomas-a-Didymas." Why the intrusive syllable should have found a place in "cockanegg" and not in "baa-lamb" or "moo-cow" I am unable to say; and I must leave it to others to judge whether the foregoing view is more or less probable than Dr. Chance's conclusion, that Florio's "cockanegg," signifying an egg, perhaps a new-laid egg, is to be analysed either as a "cocking (*i.e.*, cackling) -egg," or as a "cock's egg."

H. WEDGWOOD.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

SUNDAY, NOV. 16, 4 p.m. South Place Institute: "Systems of Tribal Policy among the Bantu Races in South Africa," by Mr. J. Mackenzie.
7.30 p.m. Ethical: "Truth to Self," by Mr. G. F. Stout.
MONDAY, NOV. 17, 5 p.m. London Institution: "An Astronomer's Thoughts about Krakatoa," by Sir R. S. Ball.
8 p.m. Royal Academy: "Selected and Restricted Palettes," by Prof. A. H. Church.
8 p.m. Aristotelian: "The Categories of Scientific Method," by Mr. R. B. Haldane.
8.30 p.m. Westminster Abbey: Commemoration Service of Westminster School.
TUESDAY, NOV. 18, 7.45 p.m. Statistical: Inaugural Address by the President, Dr. F. J. Mount.
8 p.m. Civil Engineers: "Steam on Common Roads," by Mr. John McLaren; "The Vibratory Movements of Locomotives," by Prof. John Milne and Mr. John McDonald.

8.30 p.m. Zoological: "A Catalogue of the Reptiles and Batrachians of Barbary, based chiefly upon the Notes and Collections made in 1880-84 by M. Fernand Latéste," and "The Chinese Alligator," by Mr. G. A. Boulenger; "Some New Species and Two New Genera of Araneida," by the Rev. O. P. Cambridge; "Some Upper Cretaceous Fishes of the Family Aspidorhynchidae," by Mr. A. Smith Woodward.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 8 p.m. Microscopical: Adjourned Special General Meeting—Alteration of Bye-Laws; "The Tube-Building Habits of *Terebella littoralis*," by Mr. A. T. Watson; "A New Marine Annelid," by Dr. V. Gundersen Thorpe.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: Opening Address by Sir Richard Webster, Chairman of the Council.
THURSDAY, NOV. 20, 7 p.m. London Institution: "Carols, English and Foreign," with Musical Illustrations, by Sir J. Stainer.

8 p.m. Royal Academy: "Chemistry of Painting—Methods," by Prof. A. H. Church.

8 p.m. Linnean: "A Brown Sea-weed, *Punctaria* (Grev.)," by Prof. T. Johnson; "A Variety, *Alectona Miliari* (Carter), by Mr. A. Vaughan Jennings.

8 p.m. Chemical.
8.30 p.m. Historical: "Aryan Relations to Egyptians and Chaldeans," by Mr. J. S. Stuart Glennie.

SCIENCE.

RECENT WORKS ON PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

The Theory of Light. By Thomas Preston. (Macmillan.) The title of this book is somewhat misleading. In the first place, it is not a treatise on light based upon any single theory, which, perhaps, could only nowadays be the electro-magnetic theory; but we have a number of elementary hypotheses adopted each to explain one or more of the chief phenomena. In the next place, it is more a physical than a theoretical handbook. If we put on one side the last chapter of the work on "Electro-Magnetic Radiation," we are left with a book the general lines of which are somewhat akin to Glazebrook's *Physical Optics*, and the theoretical investigations of which stand largely on the same basis as Airy's *Treatise* or Lloyd's *Treatise*. We have nothing to say against another elementary treatise on light, if only the reader remembers that the "more complicated mathematical theories" are excluded from the work and scarcely a reference given to the original memoirs in which they may be studied. In particular, the German references are extremely sparse (even Helmholtz being quoted from a French translation!). We can quarrel with no writer on light who refuses to accept to-day the elastic solid theories—we at once suppose him to pin his faith to Maxwell; but when Fresnel's theory of double refraction is reproduced in preference, say, to Boussinesq's; when MacCullagh's theory of quartz is stated as if there were not at least two better ones; when the same author's theory of metallic reflection is cited without reference to Lord Rayleigh's or Sir William Thomson's memoirs; when reflection and refraction of light are treated in the vague manner of Fresnel or MacCullagh—when all these woeful old makeshifts reappear—then we prefer to think of the ether as a jelly, even if we have to believe the jelly fixed to the sides of its infinite mould! Perhaps it is in his discussion of dispersion, particularly anomalous dispersion, that Mr. Preston is most heart-rending. Not a bit of theory here, not even a deduction of Cauchy's good old formula, which pleased our fathers so; Helmholtz and Kettler barely cited as names, and Sir William Thomson's beautiful molecules wholly forgotten! Have all the memoirs of Voigt no longer a place in the Theory of Light? But we are saying too many unkind things of Mr. Preston on the strength of his title. For, when we read it on the back of his volume, we dreamt of a glorious book with one connected electro-magnetic theory used to explain and classify all phenomena; and then we found Mr. Preston, alas! after reproducing in his last chapter a bit of Herz, referring us for all the rest to "special treatises on electricity"! It

is our disappointment, not Mr. Preston's omissions, which makes us turn severely critical. We were hoping for a treatise like Lord Rayleigh's on "Sound," and complain because we have only found the best student's text-book on light yet published! For that is indeed what Mr. Preston has provided. Well printed, clearly expressed, and wonderfully free from errors, we can imagine no better work for the physical students at our university colleges, if they will only supplement Mr. Preston's historical chapter—which admits no elastician to historical fame—by a perusal of Glazebrook's British Association Report. Above all, the introduction to English readers of Cornu's graphical methods of treating diffraction, as well as the discussion of the recent experiments of Michelson or Morley on aberration, deserve special notice. The perusal of the book will also suggest many points worthy of investigation to those who would have delighted in a more complete mathematical treatment.

Reflections on the Motive Power of Heat. From the original French of N. L. S. Carnot. Edited by R. H. Thurston (Macmillan). This is a translation of Sadi Carnot's *Réflexions sur la puissance motrice du Feu*, with numerous appendices. The publisher's note contains the following words:

"It could not be presumed that a very large proportion of even the men of science of the English-speaking world would be sufficiently familiar with the subject, or interested in its origin, to purchase such a relic of a primitive period as is this little book. Nor could the translation of the work, or the gathering together by the editor of related matter, be supposed likely to be productive of any form of compensation."

We are sorry to have to differ from this opinion of the publishers. We believe that a well-edited English translation of Carnot's classical work would have a wide sale; and that even the present edition, in default of a better, will meet with a demand it does not deserve. Mr. Thurston, besides translating the *Réflexions* and some almost as valuable extracts from Carnot's memoranda and manuscripts, has reproduced M. H. Carnot's life of his brother, has dedicated his work with unnecessary verbosity to President Carnot (not forgetting, of course, "our own first president, George Washington"), and has attempted to measure Carnot's historical position. It is in this latter part of the work that Mr. Thurston seems to us to have specially failed. A good historical sketch, fairly expressing the merits of Carnot and his exact relations to his successors, would have rendered this translation invaluable; but this is very far from being supplied by the section entitled: "The work of Sadi Carnot," or by the republication of Sir William Thomson's memoir of 1849. We are not likely to underrate the services of Carnot to science, but it is not history to speak of "his grandest work of the century in his province of thought," or to say that:

"It is this man . . . who has thus made it possible to construct a science of the energetics of the universe, and to read the mysteries of every physical phenomenon of nature; it is this man who has done more than any contemporary in his field, and who thus displayed a more brilliant genius than any man of science of the nineteenth century."

These are but samples of the exaggeration which loses all sense of historical proportions. Positive error seems to appear in such a sentence as the following:

"The exact experimental data needed for numerical computations in application of Carnot's principles were inaccessible at the date of his writing; they were supplied, later, by Mayer, by Colding, by Joule, and by later investigators."

The contributions of Mayer and Colding to the science of thermodynamics hardly consisted in

"exact experimental data." Again, Carnot indeed speaks of *la puissance motrice* where we should speak of "work," but this hardly justifies Mr. Thurston's use of the term "amount of power" in modern English for a number of footpounds. Nor must the American reader who comes across the following passage

"Only now and then, in the centuries, does such a genius come into view. . . . Fourier, Thomson, Maxwell, and Clausius were such in mathematical physics."

believe that our great British scientist is not still among us in the heyday of his power and activity. This want of history and grammar is not fully atoned for by Mr. Thurston when he reprints Sir William Thomson's luminous paper of 1849 on "Carnot's Theory of the Motive Power of Heat." At the date when the latter published his *Réflexions*, he adopted (although he scarcely believed in) the hypothesis of the materiality of heat; and this led him into the error, first pointed out by James Thomson, in his statement of the cycle of operations of a reversible engine. This error had not been noted in 1849; and although Sir William Thomson in his footnotes of 1881 makes the necessary corrections, his memoir was written from Carnot's standpoint, and in some respects cannot be so helpful to a beginner without knowledge of the history of this science as a treatment of the subject *de novo* (with the use, of course, of this and later memoirs of Sir William Thomson) might easily have been. If we turn however, from Mr. Thurston to Carnot, there is so much to fascinate the English reader in him that he cannot fail to be widely appreciated even in such a garb. This is notably the case with the memoranda from Carnot's papers in Appendix A. Here we find Carnot abandoning the hypothesis of the materiality of heat, and stating concisely why it must be abandoned. He postulates with great clearness the principle of energy as it relates to heat and mechanical work, and suggests experiments, which were afterwards independently devised and carried out by our own Joule. These memoranda demonstrate, however, not only what the scientific world lost by Carnot's early death, but they bring before us the more human side of the man. They show us that Carnot was not only ahead of his time and its experience in physics, but that he was groping towards a rationalism in religion, a socialism in political economy, and the principle of the survival of the fittest in natural history in a manner equally advanced and remarkable. Take only the following as a sample:

"In some respects medicine is directly opposed to the will of nature, which tends to perpetuate the strongest and best of the species, and to abandon the delicate to a thousand forms of destruction. This is what occurs among animals and savage men. Only the most robust attain the adult age, and those only reproduce the species. Medicine and the aids of the social state prolong the lives of feeble creatures whose posterity is usually equally feeble. Among the Spartans barbarous regulations put an end to the existence of malformed infants, that the strength and beauty of the race might be preserved. Such regulations are antipathetic to our customs; nevertheless, it might be desirable that we should devote ourselves to the preservation of the human race from the causes of weakness and degeneracy."

These words, it must be remembered, were written before 1832! As we commenced by criticising Mr. Thurston somewhat severely, so we must conclude; his translation appears to be neither careful nor adequate.

"ENCYKLOPÄDIE DER NATURWISSENSCHAFTEN." *Handbuch der Physik*. 4-6 Lieferung. (Breslau: Trewendt; London: Williams & Norgate.) This part contains the main portion of the treatment of "Hydromechanics," and maintains a

fairly average level, scarcely, however, as good as the chapters on "Elasticity." It is by the same writer, F. Auerbach, whom it is hard to expect should be a specialist in two such comprehensive subjects. He does not appear to have met with Basset's recent treatise; and his theory, which must be, of course, more circumscribed, is not always very well done, and might have been more helpful had references been given to Basset. On the physical side, of course, he often gives authorities and material which we should have been glad to see in the latter's volumes. Of rather inferior work we must note his discussion of the metacentre—pitiable—and of rotating masses of liquid. The theory of waves and tides is, perhaps, passable for a work of this kind, but there ought to have been more ample reference to Boussinesq and to the posthumous memoirs of Saint Venant. We may note that Helgoland already appears as a "German" harbour. Better done with copious references, especially to British memoirs, is the section on the motion of solid bodies in a fluid. Vortex motion has the physical details, which are so wanting in Basset's treatise, but without anything like such an ample discussion of theory as the latter work. The first "Lieferung" ends with a very full discussion of "Capillarity," which seems excellently complete on the physical, and good on the theoretical side. It concludes with a copious bibliography. We may note the omission of any reference to Sir William Thomson's paper on capillary attraction (*Popular Lectures*, vol. i.), the curves of which certainly deserved notice in the text. This article is by F. Braun, who rises much above the level of F. Auerbach. The *Handbuch* next deals with gases. The Boyle-Mariotte law is discussed by L. Graetz from the physical rather than the theoretical standpoint—Van der Waal's formula appearing without any consideration as to its theoretical deduction. "Aëromechanik" is neither suggestive nor interesting; but it is good to see Helmholtz's exposition of the real difficulties of guiding balloons reappearing in a popular text-book. The internal friction of liquids and gases is then discussed with considerable experimental detail by L. Graetz. The equations for the motion of a viscous fluid appear to be attributed to O. E. Meyer in a paper of 1861. They were, however, given by Sir G. Stokes in 1845 and by Navier and Poisson still earlier. The identification of the coefficient of viscosity ("Reibungscoefficient") as conceived by Maxwell with the coefficient which appears in the equations of Stokes and Meyer is by no means clear from the statements on p. 577. The external friction of solid bodies—apparently on the ground that it has more importance for the technician than for the physicist—is contemptibly treated on p. 603; even Coulomb's conclusion that the coefficient of friction is independent of the speed of the bodies in contact being reproduced! The next long article, on "Diffusion," by K. Waitz, is very interesting reading, and details of a wide range of experiments are given. The theory discussed, due to Fick and Stefan, can hardly be considered as fully established. "Absorption" is then treated, without much theory—which, indeed, is still to seek—by F. Auerbach. On the whole, these articles in Parts V. and VI. of the *Handbuch* supply a good deal of information not readily accessible in any English text-book. Part VI. has the first 80 pages of the articles directed to Acoustics, but we prefer to leave all criticism till the treatment is completed in subsequent parts.

THE NINTH ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

As readers of the ACADEMY are probably aware, the disputes connected with the Scandinavian congress of last year have resulted in the forma-

tion of two independent committees, each of which claims to control the organisation of the ninth International Congress of Orientalists. It is apparently agreed on all sides that the congress should be held in England. The main dispute, apart from difficulties about persons, is whether it should be held in 1891 or in 1892.

One of the two committees, of which Sir Patrick Colquhoun is president, and Dr. G. W. Leitner the organising secretary, bases its authority mainly upon the delegation to it of the rights of initiative vested in the French founders, and partly also upon the support of about 350 signatories who approved the original circular of protest against some of the proceedings of the Scandinavian congress. This committee proposes to hold the next meeting of the congress in London in 1891.

The other committee, which arose out of a split in the former, has resolved that the congress should not be held until 1892. It has also elected Prof. Max Müller as president, not of the committee, but of the future congress; and he took the chair at a meeting held last Monday in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society. At this meeting, letters of support were read from (among others) Profs. Dillmann and Kuenen, the two surviving presidents of former congresses; and a statement was adopted for circulation among the French founders. Arrangements were also made for the organisation of sections. We understand that Prof. Robertson Smith will probably preside over the Semitic section; and that there will be a special section for Assyriology, with Mr. Sayce for president, and Mr. T. G. Pinches, of the British Museum, for secretary.

In the interests, not only of good fellowship among scholars, but also of oriental learning—the two objects which the system of congresses was intended to promote—it is greatly to be desired that all controversial questions on either side should be eliminated, that the two committees should unite their forces, and that our friends on the continent should receive a joint invitation to come to London in whatever year may be found most convenient. A heavy responsibility will rest upon those who may constitute themselves irreconcilables; for it is manifest that two oriental congresses in London in successive years are out of the question, and no less manifest (to outsiders) that the points in dispute do not involve any matter of fundamental principle.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INSCRIPTION OF TORAMĀNA SHĀHA.

London: Nov. 10, 1890.

The suggestion of Prof. J. Karabacek that the Toramāna may be a Turkish name, as *türāmān* means "a rebel or insurgent," leads me to suggest that the Toramāna of our Indian inscriptions may perhaps be identified with the "rebel" general, A-fu-chi-lo, who retired from the Oxus, and set himself up as "Khan of the White Huns," as recorded by D'Herbelot (iv. p. 89), about A.D. 494. As A-fu-chi-lo is only a Chinese mode of writing Afthal, or Ephthalite, I think that this successful "rebel" may be the same as the general Ephthalanus who conquered Firoz the Sassanian king some years previously.

Dr. Bühler, who translates the inscription, is doubtful about his identity with the Toramāna of the Eran inscription. But a reference to my Gwalior inscription of Mihirakula, the son of Toramāna, seems to offer a very satisfactory evidence that the Toramāna Shāha of the Western Panjab must be closely connected with the Shāhi Mihirkul of the coins which are found in the same district. As the Mihirkul of the Mandasor inscriptions had been conquered

before 532 A.D., his date may be fixed at 510-530 A.D., and that of Toramāna, his father, at 480-510 A.D., which agrees with the time of the rebel A-fu-chi-lo.

As many of the coins of Mihirkul spell the name as Mihir-gul, I think it very probable that he may be the Gollas of Kosmas Indikopleustes, who was reigning on the Indus in 530 A.D. This Gollas possessed 1000 elephants, which leads me to suppose that he may be the very king who was reigning in Gandhāra in 520 A.D., when the Chinese pilgrim Sung-yun was there, and who possessed 700 elephants.

I am not quite satisfied with Dr. Bühler's reading of the tribal name as Jaūvla. I had previously read it as Jarūkhva or Jarūlva.

A fine silver coin of Mihirkul may be seen in Thomas's *Prinsep* (vol. i. p. lii. No. 5). The inscription is *jayatu Mihirakula*, which Thomas failed to read.

A. CUNNINGHAM.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE *Journal of the Anthropological Institute* for November contains papers dealing with a great diversity of topics, but none calling for notice as exceptionally important. Prof. Flowers describes some ancient skulls from a cave in Jamaica; Mr. Francis Galton explains his ingenious device for measuring the rate of movement of the limbs; Mr. H. Balfour, of Oxford, has an illustrated paper on the old British pibcorn, or hörnpipe; the Rev. J. Macdonald writes on the customs of certain South African peoples; Dr. Mouat on the French system of measuring criminals; Mr. MacLean has something to say on the ancient peoples of Ireland and Scotland; Dr. Leitner deals with the language of Hunza; and Mr. Skerchly describes and figures some ingenious traps used for snaring game in Borneo.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

AFTER a short break, Prof. James Darmesteter has again undertaken the task of reviewing the progress of oriental learning in France in an annual report to the Société Asiatique. His report for the last two years, which was submitted in June last, has just been issued as a pamphlet of 160 pages by the Imprimerie Nationale, with all the advantages of excellent type and paper. M. Darmesteter first mourns the losses sustained by French orientalism during the two years, the names most familiar in England being those of Abel Bergaigne, the Sanskrit; Pavet de Courteille, the Turkish; and Arthur Amiaud, the Assyrian scholar. He then proceeds to summarise, with equal sympathy and brilliance, the results of the works published by Frenchmen—whether in separate volumes or in numerous reviews, bulletins, &c.—in the eight following departments of oriental learning: (1) India and Indo-China; (2) Persia, under which M. Darmesteter pardonably includes Afghanistan; (3) Phœnicia, Judæa, and Syria—a section much more full than would be the corresponding one for English work; (4) Arabia and the Musalman World, including Morocco and even the Sudan; (5) Assyria; (6) Egypt (without any trace of chauvinism); (7) Turkey, where no Englishman would expect to find mention of Burmese; and (8) China, Annam, and Japan. Perhaps the most instructive feature to us in this survey is the extent to which oriental studies in France are both bound together and propagated by the teaching institutions of Paris, which have at present no parallel in London.

THE last number of *Trübner's Record* does not

contain very much that is important. J. J. reviews Dr. A. Führer's "Sharqī Architecture of Jaunpur," to which review is appended another by Mr. W. H. White, reprinted from the *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects*. There is an excellent obituary notice, compiled from various sources, of Dr. Emmanuel Forchhammer, whose early death is an irreparable loss to Burmese archaeology. There is also an interesting sketch of a living Bengali Pandit, Chandrakānta Tarkālakāra, known by his official title as the Mahāmahopādhyāya. We observe also that the paper which Prof. Bühler sent to the ACADEMY of April 19, concerning the new Jaina inscriptions found by Dr. Führer at Mathurā, is here reprinted, with the statement that it is quoted from the *Vienna Oriental Journal*.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

NEW SHAKSPEARE.—(Friday, Oct. 24.)

DR. F. J. FURNIVALL, president, in the chair.—Mrs. Stopes read some notes bearing on Shakspeare and his contemporaries, gleaned from recent research in the literature of that period.—The chairman read a paper upon "The Lover's Complaint," which, he said, must be taken as an act of penance and a recantation. In the "Leopold Shakspeare" he had set this down as spurious; a mistake the result of hurry and want of time, as such mistakes generally are. He was now convinced of its genuineness. The poem was evidently of very early date, and the printing of it at the end of the Sonnets was the first thing likely to mislead a student. The story, such as it was, was of the type of "Lucrece"; the lines on the Horse took us at once to "Venus and Adonis"; while the number of conceits, once-used words, &c., combined to place the poem very early—say, 1594. It contained a number of characteristic phrases, which struck him as exclusively Shaksperian. He could give them to no other writer of the time. Such were—*e.g.*, *plaintful story—sistering vale—storming her world—descended her sheaved hat—in top of rage—the ruffle knew Of court—I attended a youthful suit—nature's outwards—maiden-tongued he was—did livery falseness—not in his case—he had the dialect—and dialogued for him—my own fee-simple, not in part—as some my equals did—his plants in other orchards grew—vows were brokers to defiling—with acture they may be—kept hearts in liveries—the enermisoned mood—the annexions of fair gems—his invised properties—pensive and subdued—you enpatron me—their distract parcels—whose rarest havings made the blossoms dote—the alocs of all forces (for bitterness)—that strong-bonded oath—chill extincture—there my white stole of chastity I doffed—he preached pure maid—so loved. All these, he thought, were most distinctive, and could not be assigned to any other living writer of that time. As against these—not against the authorship, but in contrast to their character, and often beauty—were to be set the conceits which, with their falsity, disfigured the poem. The "sheaved hat," which was a "hive of straw"—"levelled eyes their carriage ride"—"silken parcels" (of hair)—"phœnix down"—"that termless skin whose bare outraggd the web it seemed to wear"—"talents of their hair"—"the broken bosoms," and the like, were all regrettable, and most evident signs of very early work.—In the discussion which followed, Mrs. Stopes regretted Dr. Furnivall's conversion on the subject of the authorship of the poem, and was unable to see evidence of Shakspeare's hand in it.—Mr. W. Poel gave an account of a performance of "King Lear," which he had recently witnessed in Munich. In this performance there was a careful effort to reproduce, so far as possible, all the circumstances of an Elizabethan theatre, as shown in the three trumpet-calls which preceded the play, in the arrangement of curtains and "tableau-curtains," and the second or back stage with three steps leading up to it. No word or detail of the original play was omitted, even the tearing out of Gloucester's eyes being given. The Lear was essentially the Shaksperian Lear, not him of the modern English stage; and all the smaller parts were taken by good men, and thoroughly well acted.*

ARISTOTELIAN SOCIETY.—(Monday, Nov. 3.)

SHADWORTH H. HODGSON, Esq., president, in the chair.—The president delivered the annual address, taking as his subject "The Laws of Associations." The functions of the subject or Psyche, considered simply as a conscious agent, may be exhaustively divided into (1) sense-presentation; (2) spontaneous redintegration, with its two branches, representation of sense-presentations, and presentation and representation of emotional feelings; and (3) volitionally re-active redintegration with its two stages, immanent and transient action. The laws of association belong solely to the second of these divisions, spontaneous redintegration. Now redintegration, like presentation, depends upon neuro-cerebral processes; and it is impossible to give any intelligible account of its phenomena, much more to ascertain its laws, without referring them to the brain processes upon which they depend. A mere analysis and classification of these phenomena, as states and processes of consciousness alone, give no account of the how or why of the phenomena; and indeed, without that reference, the phenomena are not reducible to any intelligible order at all. The speaker then selected a hypothetical instance of association for examination, and showed from its analysis that the commonly received laws of similarity and contiguity entirely failed to account for the association. Not similarity and contiguity in the ideas, but similarity and continuity in the brain processes supporting them, were shown to be the true explanation of the phenomena. From the same analysis it was also shown that there is a third law of association, which is usually left unnoticed; namely, that which is evidenced by the emotional interest in objects and events once experienced. Emotional interest is an apparent determinant of associations, quite as much as similarity and contiguity of ideas. But all alike are apparent only, the real determinants in every case being the brain processes underlying them. But these three laws carry us but a very little way in explaining the cause actually followed in any particular instance of spontaneous redintegration, or in enabling us to predict it. They say nothing whatever as to which of the three will be the law that rules at any particular juncture. They are simply laws under one or more of which all associations take place, whatever may be the course which they follow. To know the course likely to be taken by any train of association, we must know the particular character and history of the person who is the subject of it. The known laws of association are therefore of a highly general character, expressing only the most general conditions to which spontaneous redintegrations are found to conform.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Thursday, Nov. 6.)

T. H. BAYLIS, Esq., Q.C., in the chair.—Mr. J. P. Harrison read a paper on "The Eastern Character of the Ornamentation in Churches built by Richard II., Duke of Normandy." He exhibited photographs of capitals in the south aisle of the choir of the desecrated Abbey Church at Bernay, founded in 1013 by Judith of Brittany, Richard's wife, but built, as we learn from his charter, by him from the foundations, on her death in 1017. The ornament is different from any in Normandy of this date, and three of the capitals exhibit features evidently derived from palm branches. Greek and Armenian bishops and monks are known to have visited Richard II., owing to his fame as a church-builder; and the chronicles of Verdun Abbey, in particular, record a visit which was paid by Symeon, Abbot of Mount Sinai, and some of his monks, about the time that Bernay Church was in progress; and one, a "famulus" named Stephen, it appears, remained at Rouen with the abbot for two years, while a church founded at his instance, in the suburbs of that city, was being erected. A capital that belonged to it is preserved in Rouen Museum. Work of a similar kind attributed to Richard exists at Evereux and Mont St. Michel; and the ground plans of the latter church and Bernay Abbey are identically the same. At Fécamp, which is the first church recorded to have been built by Richard, in 1001, it is of consequence to note that the ornament in the portions still surviving is quite different, and resembles early features in the choir of Oxford Cathedral, the capitals being ornamented with twining stalks.

FINE ART.

TWO WINTER EXHIBITIONS.

SIR JAMES LINTON'S contributions to the exhibition of the Institute are interesting as departures from his usual themes. They are rustic subjects, and treated of course with taste and skill; but it is not probable that they represent anything more than the temporary excursion of their author into a new and possibly refreshing field. Mr. Thomas Collier, the leading spirit at the Institute in landscape, sends nothing to the present exhibition; but Messrs. Wimperis, Waterlow, Alfred East, Orrock, Earle, Dillon and others are represented by excellent and characteristic work; and among painters of the sea Mr. Edwin Hayes finds no difficulty whatever in holding his own, for no one knows his subject better, and few men possess more completely the secrets of composition and of safe and harmonious colouring. With these virtues Mr. Hayes combines a dash and spirit which are rare. His art, ever sterling, is likewise ever vivacious. It is a picture of the Solent and the sea-front of Portsmouth that he contributes to the present show. The strongest architectural man at the Institute is, as usual, Mr. John Fulleylove. He sends but three slight and small things, all of which represent, from different points of view, the town and towers of Ely. Small as they are, and comparatively unimportant to the eye of the untrained or the unobservant, they are indeed charming little masterpieces of design, of draughtsmanship, of perspective, and of illumination.

Of the figure pictures, one of the most prominent is a "domesticity," by Mr. Arthur Hacker, called "His Daughter's Bairn." It is a picture of sentiment, old enough indeed in motive, yet treated with rare feeling, and therefore justified. Mr. Haynes-Williams has a canvas of great elegance and charm, and of extraordinary dexterity of workmanship, called "Sweet Silence." The "silence" is maintained without difficulty—so eloquent are the looks that are exchanged by the two youthful and enamoured people whom, in the quaint dress of the beginning of the century, Mr. Haynes-Williams has elected to paint. It is asserted, and we think with truth, that Mr. Weguelin's portrait group of two sisters is the most refined and the freshest of the exhibited portraits. Mr. John Collier's head and shoulders of himself is a very thorough piece of work; and there could hardly be more attractive flesh-painting than in Mr. Kennington's "Study" of a reddish blonde, seen in profile, the nape of the neck drawn exquisitely, and the graceful and not too opulent figure modelled with admirable cunning. Of unobtrusive excellence, and dealing with very old material, is "A Song of Long Ago," by Mr. Bacon, with whose work we seem to make acquaintance for the first time. The exhibition, it is almost needless to say, contains, besides those things we have been led to mention, a great many works which may fairly interest the visitor.

At the Society of British Artists, the show, it is allowed on all hands, is distinctly above what one may call the recent average. An improvement began to be discerned last summer, and we are glad that it is followed up this autumn. At the same time, the exhibition is not without its share of those works which appeal primarily to the second-rate artist and to the lover of second-rate painting. We shall not, in a notice brief as the present one, feel under the responsibility of condemning these in detail. The presence of Mr. Watts's portrait of Lord Tennyson—a head and bust, facing the spectator, and arrayed in peer's robes—would suffice to bestow a certain distinction upon the exhibition. The veteran artist has

shown no failure of hand—still less any failure or lack of the wonted nobility of conception—in setting down for us the visage of the veteran poet. Worthily indeed has this latest of so many tasks been performed by the painter. Perhaps, in presence of such a portrait as this one, no other portrait in Suffolk-street can be said to urgently claim notice. Did any obtain it, it would be, in all probability, a work which in every particular is as unlike as possible to that of Mr. Watts—we mean Mr. R. Parker's counterfeit presentment of young Mr. Arthur Haynes, content with the world and his cigarette. The canvas is cleverly wrought, and the subject has been unflinchingly beheld and rendered. Mr. Cook's scenes of modern London street life—children dancing to the tunes of a travelling organ, and one old chum gently evading another, when prosperity and adversity have established too wide a gulf for any one to bridge with comfort—are of a kind to attract attention, and not unworthily to hold it.

In works concerned with the picturesque rendering of architecture—Gothic architecture especially—the president, Mr. Wyke Bayliss, is *facile princeps* at Suffolk-street. We like him best, perhaps, in his "Orvieto"—a water-colour. To mention it is to be reminded that not a little of the most interesting work in the galleries is water-colour work. Such are several vivid, though by no means faultless, sketches by Mr. Nelson Dawson, whose greatest effort is, nevertheless, a fine oil picture, "The Sunset Breeze"—memorable alike for colour and for wave-drawing. Such are the landscape sketches by Mr. R. B. Nisbet, who, admirable as are his methods, has nothing so good as the best of his contributions last summer. To pastel—not to water-colour—belongs Mr. Titcomb's portrait of a seated child. We do not know the model; but it would hardly be rash to vouch that Mr. Titcomb's is a complete rendering of her character. Coming back again to work in oil, Mr. Dudley Hardy's sleep-abandoned figure—lying white and dreamful in a darkly shadowed room—is an instance of fine colouring and brush-work; while of Mr. Brangwyn's "We therefore commit his body to the deep," it must at least be said that it shows in this young artist a dramatic power, the existence of which can only have been hinted at by his earlier essays. The fine and accurate observation and the good craftsmanship of Mr. Brangwyn have, in this picture, been at the service of a genuine imaginative gift. Such works ought to be the property of some modern corporation gallery.

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

WILD ANIMALS IN VIGO-STREET.

AMONG the smaller exhibitions of this season there will be probably few more deservedly popular than that of Mr. J. Nettleship's pastels, now on view at Mr. Dunthorne's in Vigo-street. The artist is well known for his poetical pictures of wild animal life, in which he has often, like Landseer, struck that chord of sympathy betwixt man and brute which is one of the characteristics of the modern as apart from the "old" masters. But in these pastels, for the most part, although there is much of that semi-affectionate feeling with which we watch the animals at the Zoo., there is little of imported sentiment; they are studies of animal action and animal expression, done simply from the life.

As might be expected from Mr. Nettleship, the lion is the subject of many of these studies, and of, perhaps, the best of them. There are certainly few if any finer than the grand group of a lion and lioness, (2) the very picture of power in repose, with that intellectual look and noble presence which, more than any

real nobility of character, have earned for the lion the title of the "king of beasts." Fine studies also are the "Lion's Head" (25) and the "Lion Roaring" (28), both of which we prefer to the "Lioness carrying Cub" (51), in which the massiveness of the creature appears to be exaggerated. But it is not only Lions and Tigers that are to be seen here; we have Bears and Foxes, Stags and Zebras, Swine and Otters, Macaws and Eagles, and many another bird and beast beside. Among the best of these are the Polar Pears (44 and 55), the Ibises (7 and 36), the Otters (14 and 15), the Bison (22), and the "Leopards Dozing" (27); but there is great scope for variety of opinion. There are tame as well as wild animals, and there are several drawings of ponies and foals which are not by any means the least to be desired. Perhaps the "Ponies of Dartmoor" (6, 34, 35, 37, 52) are not, strictly speaking, tame; but their manners, if uneducated, are charming, and they seem to point to an undeveloped side of Mr. Nettleship's feeling, as an artist, that is well worth cultivating. One drawing (37) is more than a study, it is a beautiful picture, and makes one feel that whenever Mr. Nettleship may wish for a change it is in his power to become a delightful painter of pastorals. Besides the pastels there are a few water-colours, and one picture in oil which deserves to be repeated on a larger scale. The subject is "Narcissus," but what is Mr. Nettleship's precise adaptation of the fable we will leave his visitors to discover.

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. J. ELIOT HODGKIN and Miss Edith Hodgkin—of Childwall, Richmond-on-Thames—propose to publish by subscription a limited number of copies of a Catalogue of all those named, dated, and inscribed pieces of early English pottery which are preserved either in public museums or in private cabinets. The catalogue is intended to be, so far as possible, exhaustive; and it will contain descriptions of not less than six hundred pieces. It will be printed on special paper, quarto size, and will be handsomely bound in imitation of "slip" decoration. The illustrations will include a coloured frontispiece (representing one of the most interesting examples of English pottery in existence), and about 170 reproductions from photographs printed in the text. It is hoped that the work may be ready for issue to subscribers early in the new year.

THE collection of bronzes and porcelain made by the late Commissary-General Pirakis during his twenty-three years' residence in China will be sold at Christie's on Wednesday next, November 19. Among the porcelain is a vase dating from the Ming Dynasty (1426) in perfect preservation.

MR. GEORGE BERTIN will deliver a course of four lectures at the British Museum, on Tuesdays during December, upon "The History of the Literature of Babylonia and Assyria," illustrated by translations from the cuneiform documents in the museum.

THERE will open next week the sixth annual exhibition, at Messrs. Howell & James's, Regent-street, of antique Italian and Spanish brocades and embroideries, and of ancient Greek, Italian, and Sicilian pulled linen and lace; and also, at Mr. Harding's, in Piccadilly, an exhibition of original designs for Christmas cards, &c., including a series of water-colour drawings illustrative of the upper reaches of the Thames.

THE Archaeological Institute of America has published (Cambridge, U.S.: University Press) a paper read before the New York branch by

Prof. Augustus C. Merriam, of Columbia College, on "Telegraphing among the Ancients." He has here collected the references among classical authors not only to beacon fires but also to other modes of signalling for military purposes. The whole is preliminary to a fresh discussion of the well-known passage in the *Agamemnon*, describing the arrival of the news of the fall of Troy. Prof. Merriam suggests that the course of the "courier fires," from Cithaeron through the Megarid to Argos, is a reminiscence of contemporary events, connected with the alliance of Athens, Argos, and Megara against Sparta and Corinth. He has also taken much pains to calculate the distance of the several stations and their visibility one from the other. Incidentally, he claims to have found a lake in the Megarid, now called Mavrolimne, which satisfies the requirements of the Gorgopis of Aeschylus.

MUSIC.

GLUCK'S "ORFEO" AT COVENT GARDEN.

WHEN this opera was given last May at Cambridge, under the direction of Dr. Stanford, we spoke of Gluck as no longer popular; Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, and especially Wagner, having made it difficult for the public to appreciate the simplicity of this composer's dramatic music. But now "Orfeo" is drawing crowded houses at Covent Garden, and it would, perhaps, seem as if we ought to modify, if not retract, our statement. We shall certainly not retract it, and only modify it so far as to say that when the title rôle is presented by such an accomplished actress and singer as Mlle. Giulia Ravogli, interest is revived for a time in the work. The very contrast of the music to that in vogue at the present day makes a pleasing novelty. But this successful revival of Gluck's opera will, we believe, only be a passing one. When it was given in Paris in 1859 with Mme. Viardot in the leading part, the work began to have "une vogue inquiétante." Thus wrote Berlioz, the enthusiastic admirer of the composer. But his admiration did not interfere with his judgment, and he saw clearly that Gluck would not become *à la mode*. Still, though the present success of "Orfeo" may be only a temporary one, we would not for a moment underrate its interest or importance. The development of music, and particularly of dramatic music, since the time of Gluck has been singularly rapid—rhythm, harmony, orchestration, everything has become more complicated; and recitative and song are now so mixed that one cannot always say where the one begins and the other ends. One may wonder at times whether all this development represents a real advance. When we peruse some old work in which the simplicity is mere commonplace, in which form rather than matter predominates, then the old appears old indeed. But when we turn to Gluck and feel the charm of his music and the truthfulness of its expression, the very simplicity seems a merit, and almost a condemnation of modern art. The presentation, then, of "Orfeo," enabling us to compare the past with the present, is of immense interest to thoughtful musicians. And it is of no less importance. Gluck has been often described as the pioneer of Wagner, inasmuch as the former, like the latter, tried to reform opera. The present generation listens to Wagner, but has only read about Gluck. An opportunity of hearing his music-drama, quite apart from any pleasure it may give or curiosity it may satisfy, is of educational value. It is through Gluck that one ought to approach Wagner.

With regard to the second Covent Garden

performance last Tuesday, we may at the outset express regret that the showy Aria of Bertoni, so unlike, and so ill-suited to, the rest of the music, was sung. Dr. Stanford wisely omitted it at Cambridge, for the composer introduced it only to pacify Legros, the famous tenor. Gluck intended the act to end with a very brief orchestral symphony. Mlle. Giulia Ravogli as Orpheus is exceedingly fine. She sings with dramatic power and feeling, and there is intensity without extravagance. Her gesture throughout was admirable, and she threw wonderful pathos into the "Che farò." After a fine rendering of this Aria, it was pardonable on the part of the audience to ask for an encore, but scarcely so for so excellent an actress to accept it. Her sister, Mlle. Sofia Ravogli, was good as Eurydice, and at her best in the duet in the last act.

The chorus was far from satisfactory, and the piece was mounted in heterogeneous fashion. The orchestra, under Signor Bevnigani, was good in some numbers, but not in all.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

RECENT CONCERTS.

SEÑOR ALBENZ, the Spanish pianist, gave the first of two orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall on Friday, November 7. The first piece was a Moorish Fantasia for orchestra by Chapi. This composer studied at the Madrid Conservatoire. He has written several operas and a symphony. The Fantasia includes a Tournament March, a Réverie, a Serenade, and Finale. The music is bright and tuneful, and the orchestration effective, though at times more suitable for open-air than for concert performance. The various themes both in character and rhythm have Eastern colour. The "Serenade," a clever little movement, was encored. This work was followed by a Symphony in E flat, composed by T. Breton, a native of Salamanca, born in 1850. He, too, studied at the Madrid Conservatoire, where he gained the *Prix de Rome*. It was in this city that he wrote the Symphony in question. It is not Spanish in character; and the form is quite orthodox. Throughout the first movement the influence of Beethoven is unduly prominent; it seems, indeed, as if the composer had so studied the "Ereica" as to have become imbued not only with its spirit, but with its very letter. The Andante contains some good music, but is too much spun out. The light Menuetto Scherzando is a pleasing movement; and the Finale, though lacking in distinctive character, contains solid writing and clever counterpoint. The programme included also M. Breton's Serenade, "En la Alhambra," and the prelude of the opera "Guzman el Bueno." The latter is simple in construction, consisting merely of short sections representing themes from the work. The composer conducted not only his own pieces, but the rest of the programme. Señor Albeniz played Mozart's pianoforte Concerto in D, the one written in 1788. He entered thoroughly into the spirit of the melodious and graceful music, his reading being pure and delicate, and without a trace of affectation. His interpretation of the Schumann Concerto was less satisfactory. He also gave some solos of his own composition.

The programme of last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert included Mr. Frederic Cliffe's "orchestral picture," entitled "Cloud and Sunshine." This tone-poem is not sufficiently interesting in its subject matter, but the writing is clever, and the orchestration effective. It was produced last May at a philharmonic concert. It was admirably given, under Mr. Mann's direction. Mme. Schmidt-Köhne, from the Royal Opera, Berlin, sang Mozart's Scene and Aria, "Mia speranza adorata," in

a pure and expressive manner: the runs were very clear and distinct. Mr. Lloyd obtained an encore for his rendering of Mr. Mann's graceful Romance, "Minnie"; the pleasing viola obligato was played by Mr. H. Krause. The programme included Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise."

M. Paderewski played Schumann's "Carneval" last Monday at the Popular Concerts. This pianist seems devoted to Schumann's music; and yet, for reasons stated last week, we cannot approve of his readings. The faults noticeable in the Concerto were still more marked in the Carneval. And then his *tempi* were wrong, many of the numbers being taken at too slow a rate. The Papillons, Pantalon et Colombine, and Paganini, on the other hand, were well rendered. The tone in the concluding March was loud, but not full. The programme included Dvorák's beautiful Quartet in E flat, splendidly played with Mme. Néruda as leader. Mr. Oswald sang a new song, "A silent voice," by Mr. Frederic Cliffe, words by Mr. J. Bennett: it is not very attractive, and towards the close becomes commonplace.

M. Paderewski gave a pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon. Beethoven's Sonata in C minor (Op. 111) opened the programme. The first movement was played in a hurried manner, and the repeat was not taken; but the Arietta with variations was interpreted with great charm and poetry, and the technique was excellent. The pianist also gave Chopin's Sonata in B flat minor. The first two movements were very good, only the tones were at times hard. The March was not dignified, and its Trio affected. The difficult and mysterious Finale was a triumph of technical skill. M. Paderewski likewise played some Schubert-Liszt pieces, including the Erlkönig, given with extraordinary vigour, two Chopin Etudes from Op. 25, and some difficult and clever variations of his own. The concluding piece was Liszt's "Don Juan" Fantasia. This was played with skill and brilliancy; but as M. Paderewski is not a pupil of Liszt's he might surely have spared himself and his audience a "mauvais quart d'heure."

The Albert Hall Choral Society opened their season on Wednesday evening with "Elijah." To say that Mr. Barnby's choir did their best is equivalent to saying that the choral portions of the work had full justice done to them. One must travel to Leeds to hear renderings equally fine of the "Baal" choruses and of the "Thanks be to God." Mme. Schmidt-Köhne sang "Hear ye, Israel" exceedingly well. She has a voice of pleasing quality, and her soft notes are clear and penetrating. In the "widow" music her reading was, however, somewhat stagey. Mme. Svitlovsky certainly did not do justice to the "Jezebel" scene, or to "O rest in the Lord." Her voice was unsteady, her words doubtful, and her style of singing unsuitable. Mr. Watkin Mills sang the "Prophet" music coldly, though correctly. Mr. Ben Davies sang successfully. Miss Maggie Davies and Miss F. Bethell both deserve a word of commendation. Mr. Barnby conducted as usual.

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